The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO FRANCIS.

The stars gale light did fade
In morning's misty grey,
And rosy Sol's beams did play
O'er Schuylkill's silver stream;
Nature awoke to-day,
And kissed the golden ray,
Which in its morning play,
Had roused her from night's dream.

The birds in raptures flew,
Nestle sky of azure hue,
Free joined the happy choirs
That hail that strain which through
Lovel et aole of ether flew,
To dip the pearly dew
From Schuylkill's lovely shore.

'Tis from the stranger's shore,
The Harp's soft echo bore,
With Zephyr gay a visit,
For, for, from Hudson's foam
It made its native resort,
Where oft, with Bard Bowles,
The sweet Lit Bard had strowed
Wild notes to "Home, sweet Home."

But two heard the strains here
With poesy's magic fire,
The ardent and inspire,
Till hearts breast would swell;
And all the aged sires,
Would feel wonderful desires
To hear the thrilling wire
In the eve of this revel.

Then let the Harp's sweet song,
Hearers of "Home" prolong,
Twill cheer the troubled throng,
On Schuylkill's banks that stray;
Twill tell of days most good,
When with them blythe and young,
That Minstrel oft had sung,
Who's now so far away.

M——Y.

SONG.

Inscribed to I. B. S.

[illegible] virgin, my lady fair,
[illegible] to thy flaxen hair;
[illegible]
[illegible] morning dews
[illegible]

Here is the spring's young blooming rose,
Which vernal beauty doth disclose;
And this the valley's lily fair,
The modest violet is here;
Rose, lily, violet, thus entwin'd,
Are all thy beauties, love, combin'd.

But love, love, is our rudest flower,
I think'd it in thy vernal bower;
I've inclu'd in this wreath for thee,
Let keep it lady-love, for me,
When far away, in hall or grot,
Look on it, "'TIS FORGET ME NOT."

Forget me not! when friends do part,
Grief wakes to the sadden'd heart;
But absence, exercise when they never
To wear the words, forget thee, never
Forget me not, is joy but this,
In parting love's soul-giving kiss.

Then take this wreath my lady fair,
And twine it in thy flaxen hair;
Its flowrets blooming are, and bright
The blushing rose, the lily white;
Yet tho' they beauteous are and fair,
Thou'rt lovelier than a flower there.

Farewell! soon o'er the foaming sea,
I'm legone afar from home and thee;
When all its fury ceased to be,
And thou should'st fling the wreath away;
One humble flower, love, keep for me—
Forget me not—afar from thee.

SELIM.

"WE ALL FADE AS A LEAF."

The tender leaf—its verdant hue,
Its fragrance and its form—
Were only Zephyrs made to woo,
And not to court the storm.

And like the leaf while youth is ours,
Whilst sunshine gilds each day,
We fear not storm, nor coming showers,
But think all life is May.

But when December's blasts shall rise,
And blow our hopes away,
The beam whose light now gilds the skies,
Shall smile as we decay.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

TO X. Y.

And who's the lord that so sweetly hath sung
In the praise of a lyre so humble as mine,
Who pays the heart-paid notes hath wrung,
And thereby bids it no more to repine?

On Ellen auld plaite hope will yet smile,
And present her light over life's rustled scene,
That friendship and bliss will each moment beguile,
And flourish o'er joyous that hand have been.

It may be, I know not, what fate will yet bring,
For Time fickle changes will often display,
Some may be dispell'd that rested memory cling,
And yet illumine the minstrel's way.

And then who so kindly hath sung in her praise,
And spoke of the sires she is taught to endure,
Let be heart but this theme of her gratitude raise,
And fancy each moment thy peace will secure.

ELLEN.

MY FATHER'S GRAVE.

Deeply enshrined 'neath the blue sea's wave
Is the cool cell of my Father's grave;
A sweep of the hurricane's wildest breath,
Came o'er his form in the realms of death.

He sunk 'mid the sea, and his funeral knell
Was the peals of thunder that round him swell;
And the light that shone, when his soul was driv'n
To its haven of rest, the endless heaven,
Was the zigzag streaks that flash'd on the foam,
And illumined his spirit's pathway home!
He sunk! and the greedily crusted wave,
Rolls o'er the hallowed spot, his grave!

FREDERIC.

THE MORALIST.

Isocrates, an Athenian, thus addressed a young man:—"Act towards your parents, as you would that your children should one day act towards you. In your most secret actions suppose you have all the world as witnesses. Do not flatter yourself that reprehensible actions can remain in oblivion, you may perhaps conceal them from others, but never from yourself. Employ your leisure hours in listening to the conversation of the wise. Deliberate slowly; execute promptly. Comfort distressed virtue; liberality well applied, constitutes the treasury of the worthy man. When you shall be invested with some important office, never employ bad men; when you quit it, let it be with glory rather than with wealth.

"In the spring of life, and reason and experience are necessarily confined, almost every object rises clothed in vivid hues; earth appears a paradise, and its inhabitants little short of perfection; alas! as the man advances, as he becomes acquainted with his fellow-men, how are all these visions scattered on the wind; he beholds passions the most baneful, devastate this terrestrial globe, and witnesses with horror and dismay its wretched inhabitants immolate each other on the altars of avarice and ambition. Starting from the dream of youth, he turns disgusted from the loathsome scene; perhaps retires to commune with himself, to pause upon the lot of mortality.

"To this important crisis, many of the characters which adorn or blot the records of humanity owe their origin. He who can call religion and literature to his aid, will pass along the road of life intent on other worlds, and alone employed in this, in accelerating the powers of intellect, and ameliorating the condition of his species. From the crimes and follies of mankind, from the annals of blood, and the orgies of voluptuousness will men fly to an unprofitable solitude, there will he trace the finger of Deity, and here, amid the pursuits of science, the charms of music, and the pleasure of poetry, with simplicity of heart, and energy of genius, will adore the God who gave them."

THE RESURRECTION.

Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all as yet was quiet at the Sepulchre; Death held its sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours passed on; the guards stood by their posts; the rays of the midnight stars gleamed on their helmets and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency, and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star rising in the east, announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world—when on a sudden the earth began to tremble from its centre, and the powers of Heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended, the guards shrunk back from his presence and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as white as snow; he rolled away the stone from the sepulchre and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb?—He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength? It is the Prince, O Zion! Christian, it is thy Lord! He hath trodden the wine-press alone; He hath stained his raiment with blood; but now, as the first-born from the womb of nature, He meets the morning of his Resurrection; He arises a conqueror from the grave; He returns with blessings from the place of departed spirits; He brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did sun usher in a day so glorious! It was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy; the Father of Mercies looked down from his throne in the Heavens with complacency; He beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good.—Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of Heaven for the refreshing of the nations.

LIFE AND DEATH.

The dearest ties are sundered, and the sable pall conveys to the still grave the young the beautiful, the aged and the worthy. The solemn knell rolls along the breeze as it tells the mournful obsequies which are paid to the dead, and strikes on the ear of the living with an ominous and warning note.

There is something peculiarly instructive in those simple ceremonies which we devote to our deceased friend when we say, "Let us arise and bury our dead." The last look which we bestow upon that countenance which has gladdened us with its smile; the company of mourners and friends who have assembled on this heart rending occasion; the address which issues from the lips of the divine to the throne of a being who is seen only in his works; the silence and sorrow of those who are left for a little time on earth, until it shall be their fate to follow the departed—the procession as it slowly moves towards the last earthly tenement of man—the peal struck from the village church, which now closes upon one lifeless ear of clay—the falling of the earth upon the young and amiable—the return and dispersion of the silent congregation, and those saddened feelings which we bear with us to our pillows, and the void, never again to be filled, which is made among the little rank of those we love—all these things furnish a moral too forcibly applied to be resisted, and awaken thoughts upon the future, beyond all that the most laboured essay or most eloquent tongue can produce. We turn from this scene to that which is pencilled upon future years. When the rose and sweet briar shall spring from the turf resting on that bosom now beating with pleasure at our reproach, and heaving the convulsive sob at our affliction. When, in fine, all that we now look upon with so much of delight, shall become but an unseemly skeleton within a narrow grave.

Change the dream, and we ourselves are to become the victims of a like transformation. The sun, the cottage of our infancy, the lake glimmering beneath a silvery moon, the vault of heaven, the friends of our youth, the partner of our pillow, all, all the luxuries of imagination and of life are to become dim and indistinct; passion after passion must expire, sense after sense must follow, oblivion will silently steal each object of perception or of affection from before us, we must become torpid, unconscious, and finally die, and the same sad parade will be repeated, and "where are we?"—The world will move onward, the minute space we have filled will be forgotten, and other generations tread sportively over the little hillock of earth within which we are steadily mouldering back to our primitive clay.

Often is it the case, that we cannot but indulge in the idea that when the soul is severed from its body, we shall recollect revisit those scenes which in life were dear to us; that we shall again look from some high cliff upon the blue waters, and gaze upon the tall ship as she booms over the sea, beneath an evening sky—that we shall watch over the fortunes of those we loved in life, meet them again in affection, when they shall have thrown off the clog of mortality, and be ready, hand in hand, to ascend to higher regions of bliss, when this earth shall have passed away. But the sportive tricks of a wild imagination should give place to the sober certainty of revelation. Though we delight to linger round those scenes which are dear to us upon earth, though our consciences tell us that we are not to bury in a parsimonious grave those thoughts and perceptions which attach us so closely to disembodied spirits, yet the present period of danger warns us most emphatically to set our hearts in such order, that we may challenge death to the combat. His bolts are falling around us, and the small space which is allotted us before we shall be summoned to the lists in an unknown clime, demands that our panoply should be ready.

To the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

Gentlemen—If the following remarks be not inadmissible in your paper I would request an insertion of them, not to attack the composition of a lady, but to invite her attention to the deeper consideration of an important subject, with which I fear she is unacquainted, whatever her other accomplishments may be, but which, however, she has condescended to abuse. *A Constant Reader.*

Wheeling Waters, }
Sept. 30th, 1825. }

The Post of the 27th Aug. which contains the prize "Essay on Human nature, by Melita Murray, of New-York," did not arrive at my home until within a few days. I was pleased with the style and sentiments of the commencement of that piece, but with the glowing colors in which the fair writer denotes the dangers ever attendant on the path of forbidden pleasure. She then pays a fine compliment to the noble La Fayette, and the mind is prepared to follow her with augmented interest to the close of her descant. But suddenly she mixes, as contrasts to the character of "an honest man," a class of society, which of all others I would hope, ought to be the last to place in opposition to the honest, I mean the religious; or as the holy tetrachism, "those sort of beings who abound in negative virtues, who delight in religion and detest the devil, who go to church three times on the Sabbath, and never demolish a meal without a good long winded grace." I would not stain the page with the whole extract on that subject, in the course of which she compares them to "brutes, deficient in the cultivated pursuits of civilized society, &c." but beg leave to refer to the sweeping passage, in which not hypocrites, but "those who delight in religion" are thus stigmatized as the most unpleasant and contemptible of mankind. While I own myself utterly incompetent to discern the elegance of the above expressions I must also add, that I felt astonished and distressed that a *female*, (an *American female*, I presume) perhaps young, beautiful and accomplished, should be found in the ranks of those who oppose the humble followers of religion. A philippic more harsh could scarcely have emanated from the most avowed and bitter enemy of the Christian system.—Surely our fair writer must have been intimately conversant with few *very few* of those "who profess that they know God;" and it is a painful truth, that many who thus profess "in works deny Him;" and had she confined her severities solely to pretenders and boasters, this humble effort had been spared. But why attack the fair and amiable form of Religion herself? Has she ever injured thee?—Have her mild and inoffending precepts taught anything destructive to thy boasted system of morality and virtue? Or, rather, has she not meekly, but firmly asserted herself to be the only permanent foundation on which the beautiful and majestic arches of virtue and morality can be reared? While her admirers feel wounded by the undistinguishing invectives they would in the exercise of that spirit of forbearance and love which she teaches, beseech thee to reconsider what thou hast written, and calmly enquire how far thy remarks can apply to the tempers and habits she uniformly diffuses among her genuine followers? Observe whether they, as "a class" are *remarkably* "deficient in the cultivated pursuits of civilized society?" Whether many of them have not been retrieved from "vice," by her all powerful influence, and are not now actively engaged in the cause of "virtue?" Whether "the delicate pleasures" of relieving the woes of the wretched, and infusing the balm of consolation into his cup of bitterness have not been often sweetly realized by them? And whether "the refined pains" that arise from a deep conviction of the insensibility and danger of their thoughtless fellow creatures, have not often pierced their hearts, and influenced the meek prayer to the God whom they serve, for mercy on the careless? And after all, whether the end of their course be indeed "oblivion as deep as though they had never been?" A candid examination of these points might result in a change of thy opinion, and perhaps reconcile thee to a large portion of respectable inhabitants of thy country, with whom thou now appearest at variance, but whom not *all* the learned and the wise have agreed to class with "brutes."

CORNELIA.

THE HOUSE OF A WEDDED PAIR.

"There is a place on the earth where pure joys are unknown—from which politeness is banished, and has given place to selfishness, contradiction and half-veiled insults"—from which the attention is diverted through associations that are prejudicial to fidelity and the tenderest affections—"where remorse and unquiet, like furies that are never weary of assailing, torment the inhabitants. This place is the house of a wedded pair who have no mutual love, nor even esteem. There is a place on the earth to which vice has no entrance—where the gloomy passions have no empire—where pleasure and innocence live constantly together—where cares and labours are delightful—where every pain is forgotten in reciprocal tenderness—where there is an equal enjoyment of the past, the present, and the future. It is the house too, of a wedded pair, but of a pair who in wedlock are lovers still."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FRAGMENT.

Too much agitated to retire to my birth I threw myself on the Cabin floor and soon fell asleep; dreaming of the various hardships in which we had been and were still exposed, of our dreadful prospects, I already fancied I felt the shock of the vessel striking, and the cries of the sailors—the shrill whistle of the boatswain rang in my ears, I started from my bed, and fancied it a dream, but the hoarse cry of "all hands ahoy!" convinced me that it was dreadful reality. I was on deck in a minute:—the vessel was having too under a close-reefed Maintopsail, and so strong was the gale that, that alone was sufficient to heave her on her side, the bleached strip of canvas on the Mizen, that was exposed to the wind, was just discernable by the steady but feeble light from the battle-lanterns on the quarter deck, and the proud bunting at our peak was flattering madly amid the blast—the Commander was standing near the wheel with a desperate calmness stamped on his features, and watching with a keen interest every change she made, and then gave his orders to the helmsman, in a low distinct voice, to "Ease her with the helm."—All was confusion—the object of summoning all hands on deck was "to clear the boats and anchors and bend the cables," which being done, all retired to their births, who had been called up. Scarcely had I closed my eyes when the hoarse summons of "all hands Ahoy!" called me on deck again—How different! The moon had just risen, the wind had abated in a great degree, and rendered the lowering of the top-sail, fore and main-sail safe, and the orders were accordingly given. The order of "Ready about," was answered by a general cry of "Aye, aye, Sir!" and hardly had the words of "Hard-a-lee, fore-sheet, fore-top-bowline, jib and stay sail sheets let go," issued from the Master, before the helm was put hard down, and the gallant ship bore up, and looking in the winds eye fell, off majestically as the yards were braced sharp, and bowing down to leeward seemed to fly from the dangerous coast which had so lately threatened us with destruction.

A. O.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FERNANDO,

OR THE FORCE OF CONSCIENCE.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

Fernando was late one night returning from his store, where the urgency of business had detained him, and after settling his accounts to his entire satisfaction, was bending his way to an interesting family, consisting of a young and beautiful wife, a lovely babe, and an aged and infirm mother, whom he protected with that filial care which is the indispensable duty of every child.

While pursuing his way through one of the principal streets in Seville, absorbed in happy thoughts at the apparent prosperous state of his affairs, his meditations were interrupted by the cry of "help, help!" possessing a heart unalienable spirit, and always ready to fly at the cry of distress, he flew to their relief. The voice proceeded from a dark and unfrequented avenue, but by the light of a flickering lamp, he discovered a man upon the ground reeking in his blood. He wished to assist him, but the vital spark had fled for ever. He drew the dagger from the victim's breast, and endeavored to find out the assassin; but whilst engaged in this, the patrol passed that way, and perceiving persons there, immediately seized Fernando, and procuring a light, discovered the deadly weapon in his hand, and his clothes bloody.—They conducted him to prison, notwithstanding his earnest entreaties and solicitations that he might first acquaint his wife of the circumstances.

His wife was unconscious of what had passed, she sat anxiously expecting her husband. The tedious moments chased one another by. The clock tolled one, there was naught to cheer her gloomy hours; she walked the room to and fro with a heavy heart, and a dejected countenance; the candle denoted the lateness of the night; the family had all retired; often did she go to the door, in hopes of seeing him. But all was silent; Fernando's well known step broke not upon her ear—she closed the door; she sat pensively before the fire, mournfully watching the dying embers.

With a trembling step she retired to her chamber; her babe was in a sweet slumber, its heavenly features filled her soul, and reminded her of her Fernando. She flew to it, and imprinted a kiss upon its rosy cheek: "Oh! Fernando," she passionately exclaimed, "where art thou, why dost thou grieve me so? why forget thy affectionate wife and child. She sank upon the bed, and being overcome with grief, fell into a confused sleep.

The next day Fernando was dragged before the court, when his examination immediately took place; he spoke in his own defence, but it was of no avail: for his bloody clothes, the secret lonely spot where the murder was committed, were sufficient indications of his guilt. Sentence of death was pronounced upon him: Fernando rose and thus addressed them:

"Sirs, I am arraigned before this tribunal, charged with the heinous crime of murder: the name of which is horrid to a man of honour—what must it be to the wife of the accused—who can describe her feelings and her agony, when she beholds the partner of her life, an innocent husband about to suffer death, and for the crime of another? Who shall attempt to depict the sensations of an aged mother, whose silvery locks command attention and respect; the happiness of the evening of her days will be blasted, and the remnant of her life filled with sorrow and despair? A tender infant too, whose father is snatched away, and leaves it an unprotected orphan. But my sentence is pronounced, my tender wife, my child and widowed mother, strike like daggers to my soul. Forgive, Sirs, this short appeal, and receive my kindest blessing."

He was conveyed to execution; his manly step and graceful form drew the admiration of all. There was a calm serenity dwelling on his countenance; a look of resignation beamed from his noble features, as he gazed upon those who had come to witness his end. He arrived at the spot, not a whisper was heard; his hands were clasped in silent prayer—suddenly, a female's voice sounded through the air—"Where is he, where is Fernando, my husband, the protector of my child?"—She flew by the guards and in an instant was at Fernando's feet. Heavens! what a sight; tears started from every eye. The voice of pity was heard aloud; Fernando gazed in agony upon his wife and child. "They shall not kill thee, no, they will not kill thee; oh! spare my husband, spare the father of this child; see it smiles unconscious of its father's danger; who is as innocent as it [illegible] mercy intercede, and protect, protect, my husband;" she fell backwards, her eyes were fixed toward heaven. Fernando snatched a parting kiss, and ascended to the scaffold and bared his neck to the executioner; "Heavens!" he exclaimed, "receive my wife and child under thy kind protection, guard them with a watchful eye, and when I'm laid within the narrow tomb, prove to the world my innocence."—The signal was given, he laid his head upon the block, the axe was raised; "Hold, hold," exclaimed a sun-burnt Spaniard, "by heavens, he shall not die; he is innocent: I am the murderer, my conscience will not suffer Fernando to perish to leave his wife a widow, and his child an orphan. I have no friend, no wife, no child or aged mother who look to me for protection, to mourn for me. My conscience will not let an innocent man suffer for my crimes. Justice shall be done." Fernando was restored to his family, and that character of his which always shone unsullied, now burst through a brighter light, and his innocence was proved to the world.

ALASCO.

THE REGISTER.

THE "ANCIENT DOMINION."

During the civil war between Charles the First and the Parliament, Richard Lee and Sir Walter Berkeley, being royalists, kept Virginia to its allegiance, so that, after the death of the king, Cromwell was obliged to send some ships of war and troops to reduce it. Berkeley and Lee, not being able to resist this force, but yet refusing allegiance to Cromwell, brought the commander of the squadron to a treaty, in which Virginia was styled an "independent dominion." This treaty was ratified in England, as made with an independent state. While Charles the Second was at Breda, in Flanders, Richard Lee hired a Dutch ship, and went over to the king, to know whether he could protect the colony, if it returned to its allegiance to him: but finding no support could be obtained, he returned to Virginia, and remained quiet until the death of Cromwell. Upon this event, he, with the assistance of Sir William Berkeley, contrived to get Charles proclaimed, "King of England, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia," two years before he was restored to the throne of his ancestors. In gratitude for this loyalty, after the restoration, Charles ordered the arms of Virginia to be added to those of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with the motto "Ed dat Virginia quartam." After the union of England and Scotland, the arms of Virginia were quartered with those of England, &c. with the motto "Ed dat Virginia quartam." The author has in his possession an old volume of colonial Laws of Virginia printed in England, in the title page of which is the representation of the arms of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia quartered, with the motto "Ed dat Virginia quartam." Hence the title of "Ancient Dominion" has been given to Virginia.—*Encyclopedia Britannica, article 'Virginia.'*

Berkeley's mother, was of such an unhappy disposition, that he would never let her have any concern in the affairs of the government. She used frequently to make very severe complaints on that account; but he always submitted to her ill humour with mildness and patience. Antipater, one of his friends, having one day wrote a long letter against her, the king after reading it, replied, Antipater does not know that one single tear shed by a mother, will obliterate ten thousand such letters as this. A behaviour like this, and such an answer, shew at one and the same time, that Alexander was both an affectionate son and an able politician.

This prince was naturally of so tender and humane a disposition, as made him sensible of the afflictions of persons in the lowest ranks. A poor Macedonian soldier was one day leading before him a mule, laden with gold for the king's use: the beast being so tired that he was not able either to go or sustain the load, the mule driver took it up and carried it, but with great difficulty, a considerable way. Alexander, seeing him just sinking under the burthen, and going to throw it on the ground, in order to ease himself from it, cried out, "Friend, do not be weary yet; try and carry it quite through to thy tent, for it is all thy own."

Two patricians, having conspired against Titus, the Roman emperor, were discovered, convicted, and sentenced to death by the senate: but the good natured prince sent for them, and in private admonished them, that in vain they aspired to the empire, which was given by destiny; exhorting them to be satisfied with the rank in which, by Providence, they had been placed, and offering them any thing else which was in his power to grant.—At the same time he despatched a messenger to the mother of one of them, who was then at a great distance, and under deep concern about the fate of her son, to assure her that her son was not only alive, but out of danger. He invited them the same night to his table; and having, the next day, placed them by him at a show of gladiators, where the weapons of the combatants were, according to custom, presented to him, he desired them to survey them.

We hate some persons because we do not know them; and we will not know them because we hate them. Those friendships that succeed to such aversions are usually firm, for those qualities must be sterling that could not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudices. But the misfortune is, that we carry these prejudices into things far more serious than our friendship. Thus there are *truths* which some men despise, because they have not examined, and which they will not examine because they despise. There is *one* single instance on record, where this kind of prejudice was overcome by a miracle—but the age of miracles is past, while that of prejudice remains.

Cross Dialogue.—A writer in the New Monthly Magazine gives the following pleasant illustration of a cross colloque:" "Talking of incongruities puts me in mind of the steam boat, and of a conversation between two parties, one conversing of their children, the other settling the ingredients of a wedding dinner, whose joint colloquies, as I sat between them, fell upon my ear in the following detached sentences. "Thank Heaven! my Sally is blessed—with a calf's head and a pig's face." "Well, if I should have another baby I shall have it immediately—skinned and cut into thin slices." "I love to see little Tommy well dressed—in the fish-kettle over a charcoal fire." "To behold the little dears dancing before one—in the frying pan."—"And to hear their innocent tongues—bubble and squeak." "My eldest girl is accomplished—with plenty of sauce." "I always see the young folks put to bed myself—and smothered in onions." "And if they have been very good children, I invariably order—the heart to be stuffed and roasted, the gizzard to be peppered and deviled, and the sole to be fried."

AN ELEPHANT FIGHT.

The following description of an elephant fight is extracted from "A Picturesque View along the Ganges, by Lieut. Col. de Forest. "An excellent breakfast (says Col. F.) awaited our arrival; after which we passed on to a spacious verandah on the east side of the palace, which looked down into the area prepared for the combat, the latter was nearly surrounded by a paling of bamboo, eighteen or twenty feet high. Soon after we were seated the crowd were admitted, and presently filled the circumference of the Theatre below us. Two very large war elephants were brought forward from opposite sides, each preceded by its favorite female, whose presence it appears, is necessary to arouse the anger of these noble animals. The conflict of this part, however, gave little sport, one of them appearing very shy, and inferior to his opponent in strength; they were therefore withdrawn. Another pair now advanced, led as the first. These approached with a slow and majestic step, until they caught a glimpse of each other, both of them raising their trunks, and uttering a shrill cry, rushed with the most tremendous impetuosity together, presenting their heads to receive the first shock. It was awfully grand. The animals, thus stopped in the first career, still continued to strive by every possible exertion of strength and art to force their adversary back, or to attack him in the flank. Their heads, however, still were firmly pressed together, and they alternately raised. One was of rather smaller size than his antagonist, but he appeared to make up for this deficiency by his great spirit. He retreated a little for the moment, but it was only to renew the charge with increased rage; again they met: the same tremendous concussion took place, and those attacks were several times repeated, until in a last and most desperate one, a tooth of the smallest elephant was broken in two with a loud crash. Still he was not dispirited, and could have persevered longer in the combat; but being now so decidedly inferior to his adversary, the fire works were thrown between them which terminated the contest. The noble animals kept for this sport are unfit for any other purpose, and are almost unconquerable in the males. They are fed, to bring them to this furious state, on high-seasoned food and spices, which in a manner intoxicates them, and renders them furious beyond description. The mahauts, or conductors, sit upon the elephants' backs during the contest, and too often fall victims to the mad rage of their own animal or the opposite foe. There is a large pad mattress strongly fixed on the back, and covered over with a coarse netting of thick white cotton rope; to this the mahaut clings, and as the elephants approach to attack, the rider gradually recedes towards the tail, where he usually is at the moment of the shock, stimulating the animal with his voice and the sharp goad with which the elephant is always driven and guided.

One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Francis Lewis, born in Wales, was a merchant in New-York about the year 1757. One of his first shipments to Europe consisted of an entire cargo of wheat; and he frequently remarked, that, from its novelty, it was at that time the subject of much conversation. The port of New-York being then inadequate to the supply of a full freight for the vessel, he was compelled to send her round to Philadelphia to complete her loading: the average price of wheat was three shillings and four pence currency per bushel. There is much to interest the reader in the outline of his life furnished in the sixth volume of the Biography of the Signers, &c. The large property which he had acquired, was nearly all sacrificed on the altar of patriotism during the Revolutionary war. He died in 1803, in the ninetieth year of his age. In the same volume the memory of the late Judge James Wilson is fully vindicated from the charge of hostility to General Washington, which is preferred in Johnson's Life of General Greene. Richard Henry Lee is also involved in this charge in Judge Johnson's book, but most unjustly, as his grandson has proved in his Memoir of his ancestor. Judge Wilson and Judge M'Kean proclaimed our federal Constitution to be "the best form of government ever offered to the world." John Morton, another of the Signers, dreaming, when on his death-bed, and in the very pangs of dissolution, (in 1777) that some of his old friends reprobated the casting vote which he had given in favour of the Declaration of Independence, said energetically—"Tell them that they will live to see the hour, when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered to my country." And Governor Hopkins another of the Signers, left the following sound lesson for voters: "Let every freeman carefully consider the particular duty allotted to him as such by the constitution; let him give his suffrage with candour, for the person he sincerely thinks best qualified; let him despise the man who offers him an office, and spurn the sordid wretch that would give him a bribe; let him think it an obligation to bestow his vote according to his own conscience, and not depend on others to discharge his duty for him."

"THE FRAILTY OF LOVE."

"Ay, woman's vows
Is even stencil'd shod. Of crystal [illegible]
Nearing one hundred with a tow-row pace
As the moth's wing. "Is covered with the art,
'Tis clothed in texture so fine as to be
Hardly perceptible. Yet our sight doth
Discern all. Six months' heat, the
Brush of the hand of sickness decimates,
Empties it the sea! Age will not let it pass;
It falls a victim to the thrills of time,
And there is nothing permanent on earth
But goodness. I have loved Lucetta, long;
"Tis nineteen years since I saw forsooth,
It's considered, she beauty was a soul,
And all the pride of youth a morning cloud.
Will you be taught to be forever fair,
Spite of old age its wrinkles? then be good."

Sir John Hawk.

A CHECK TO DUELLING.

Harte, in the life of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, gives us the following narrative:

"It was in one of the Prussian campaigns, that the irrational practice of duelling rose to a considerable height in the Swedish army, not only among persons of rank and fashion, but between common soldiers and common soldiers; upon which Gustavus published a severe edict, and denounced death against every delinquent. Soon after there arose a quarrel between two officers of very high command, and

as they knew the king's firmness in preserving his word inviolable, they agreed to request an audience, and besought his permission to decide the affair like men of honor. His majesty repressed his passion, of course, with reluctance; but, under the appearance of pitying brave men who thought their reputation injured, he told them that he blamed them much for their mistaken notion of fame and glory; yet as this unreasonable determination appeared to be the result of deliberate reflection, he would allow them to decide the affair at the time and place specified:—"And gentlemen, (said he,) I will be myself an eye-witness of your extraordinary valour."

At the hour appointed, Gustavus appeared, accompanied with a small body of infantry, which he formed into a body round the combatants. "Now (says he,) fight, till one man dies;" and calling the executioner of the army to him, "Friend, (said he,) the instant one is killed, behead the other before my eyes." Astonished with such inflexible firmness, the two generals, after passing a moment, fell down upon their knees, and asked the king's forgiveness, who made them embrace each other, and give their promise to continue faithful friends to their last moments; as they both did, with sincerity and thankfulness."

FROM THE YORK RECORDER.

The arguments in favor of adopting railroads in Pennsylvania, instead of canals, may be briefly compared. Railroads are superior to canals inasmuch as they are in themselves much less expensive, less liable to accidents, and afford greater facilities for transportation. Their cost is less and their utility greater even under ordinary circumstances; but when our climate and the local circumstances of our country are considered, the superiority of such roads becomes yet more apparent.

A canal between Pittsburg and Philadelphia would certainly cost *ten* and very probably *fifteen* million of dollars to construct it; its length would be about 440 miles, and there would be nearly 500 locks; it would require at least ten years to complete it, and, when done, it is probable that during the warmer months there would not be water sufficient to supply it, while it is *certain* that the frost would render it useless in winter.—The New York canal can be navigated only 220 days in the year, in consequence of being obstructed by ice. The tolls on a canal would have to be very high, to meet the interest of the heavy capital necessarily expended in its construction; and as the locks would have to be numerous, and could pass but a limited number of boats in a given time, much extraordinary and inconvenient delay would be caused, and the navigation from one end of it to the other would consequently be very protracted.

A rail road, on the contrary, would cost less than 4 million; its length would be less than 350 miles; it could be used *at all seasons*, as neither frost nor drought would effect its usefulness; the tolls could be extremely moderate, and the capital invested would be comparatively small, and as there would be few causes of delay, it could be passed over in one third of the time required on a canal. There would be no needless waste of land, nor would that kind of the country through which it would pass, be deteriorously affected by its location.

By the construction of a railroad a cheaper, safer, more expeditious, more productive, and in every respect preferable mode of communication will be obtained, than if a canal be adopted. The cost of transporting merchandize and produce on it would be much less, as the tolls would be *one third* of what has to be charged on canals; and the number of attendants necessarily employed, is smaller. As it could be used during the whole year, produce could be sent regularly to market, and there would consequently not be such a fluctuation of prices or such a ruinous depression as would take place on the opening of the canal, in the spring, when every thing that could be made to float would at once be sent off, and the market overstocked.

Such, from present information, appear to be the advantages which rail-roads offer. All the intelligent engineers of England concur in pronouncing them preferable to canals. Mr. Strickland, the gentleman sent to Europe by the Pennsylvania Society for Internal Improvement, states distinctly and explicitly, from his conviction of the *utility* and decided *superiority* of railways over other modes of conveyance; and all travellers, competent to judge of the matter, who mention railroads at all, speak of them in terms of unqualified praise. If then the great, and if she wills it, the powerful state of Pennsylvania, is to engage in an undertaking to facilitate communication between the extremities of her territory, would it not be preposterous to suppose that she would refuse to examine the claims of a mode of conveyance so highly recommended, and blindly adopt a system which though once the best in use, is now decidedly inferior. If the purse strings of the commonwealth are to be loosened, and the public treasure is to be poured out for the public good, would it not be worthy inquiry how the greatest advantage can be obtained for the money we spend? And if railroads be so far superior, as there is every reason to believe, would it be proper for our legislature to involve the state in an undertaking, the practicability of which is, and must long remain problematical, and which, if feasible, will yet be of limited utility, and not productive enough to reimburse its costs, or even to defray the interest of the capital invested? Would it be politic in our situation to adopt the more expensive mode of improvement, and that which must be long ere in completion even if its advantages were equal to those presented by the cheaper and speedier mode! We have means, but they are not boundless, and should therefore be husbanded with care. In England more than SEVENTY MILLIONS of dollars have been spent in the construction of canals, and yet it is the opinion of the most intelligent men in that country, that the whole canal system for which this *enormous* expenditure has been made, will be superseded by the introduction of railroads. A distinguished member of the British cabinet (Mr. Huskisson) has explicitly declared that "*not only will it be wise to be connected in preference to canal, but in twenty-five years from this time not a canal will be in existence.*" When such are the anticipations, of men of sound judgment and correct information, on the other side of the Atlantic, where both modes of improvement have been subjected to the test of actual experiment, will it be an evidence of wisdom, or common prudence, in us, to engage in a system which is in a fair way to be exploded! Will it not be well to profit by the experience of others, and to pause before we enter on a career of canal-digging, lest when we have spent millions after millions on the work and just when we have capped the last lock with a monumental pillar we discover our lamentable mistake, barely in time to inscribe "FOLLY" on the tablet?

Mr. Owen, sends the following precursor of his return to the American people. It will be perceived that he intends devoting his time and talents, chiefly to the improvement of the citizens of the United States.

At Sea, New York packet, Oct. 1825.

Americans—I am again hastening to your shores, and I return with a fixed determination to exert all my powers for your benefit, and through you for that of the world at large.

In your industry, mechanical knowledge and general enterprize; in the quality and cheapness of your soil, in the extent and variety of your climate, in your liberation, in part, from the prejudices of the old world, but more particularly in the freedom of your government, you amply possess the means to secure immediately the most important private and national benefits to yourselves and to your posterity, and to give them to other nations still more in want of them.

It is true you have derived many advantages from your European ancestors, but it is equally true that you have transplanted a very large portion of their errors and prejudices; you cannot, therefore, enjoy to their full extent the benefits to which I refer, until these errors of the old world shall have been removed.

The greatest and most remediable of these are the notions, that human nature has been so framed as to be able to believe and disbelieve, and to love and hate, at pleasure, and that there can be merit or demerit in believing or disbelieving, and in loving or hating.

These false notions are the origin of evil, and the real cause of all sin and misery among mankind; yet they are received and continued in direct opposition to every fact known to the human race.

Every one may easily ascertain for himself that they are errors of the imagination.

Let any one endeavor by his own will alone, to compel himself to believe what he disbelieves or has been taught to think he disbelieves. For instance, let any one who is a sincere christian, endeavor, with all his power, to compel himself to believe that Mahomet was a true prophet; or a devout Jew that Jesus was the true Messiah and only son of God; or a conscientious Mussulman, that Mahomet was a cheat and an impostor. Or again, let any one endeavor to dislike that which by his nature or education he has been made to like.

This experiment, if fairly and honestly made, will be sufficient to convince every one, that belief and disbelief, love and hatred, are not under the control of the will. It is therefore irrational in the extreme to maintain, that man can be accountable for either, and unjust and injurious to force any such absurdity into the infant mind.

Yet all religions and laws have been hitherto founded on this error. Hence their want of success; hence the present irrational state of the human mind in every part of the world; and hence nearly all the evils, except those of climate, which afflict the inhabitants of the U. States.

When these errors shall have been removed there will be no obstacle to great improvements in education, rapid advances in valuable knowledge of every kind, the creation of wealth, and the arrangement and government of society for the well being and happiness of the inhabitants of every state in the union.

But this change cannot be effected until society shall be remodelled on principles in strict accordance with our nature, nor until men shall be taught the facts upon which these principles are founded, viz. that no infant ever formed any part of itself—that no two infants are alike—that infants from birth are gradually formed into the characters which they afterwards become, by the circumstances which exist around them acting upon the peculiar combinations of faculties, qualities and propensities which has been given to each infant at birth.

A knowledge of the facts will develope the real nature of man, and show the importance and necessity of well directing the circumstances which shall form the characters of the next and future generations, and which may materially amend those of the present.

Having devoted many years to acquire a knowledge of the various circumstances by which men have been hitherto formed and governed, and in applying this knowledge to practice, I am induced to think that the experience thus obtained will enable me to explain to the world the science of the influence of circumstances, through a knowledge of which society may be in future so arranged and governed that it shall almost always produce happiness and scarcely ever produce misery.

It cannot be expected that a subject so comprehensive in practice and so new to the world should be readily understood by a verbal or written explanation, except by a few superior minds. I have therefore had a model formed explanatory of the proposed new arrangements, under the influence of which the character and condition of each individual and of society, cannot fail to be entirely changed and incalculably improved.

This model I bring as a present to the general government of the United States, that the individual government of each state may have an opportunity of obtaining a copy of it, and that all, if they choose, may be equally benefitted, should the plan be found to comprise all the extraordinary advantages which long experience has taught me to think it possesses.

The model and all the knowledge which experience has imparted to me on the various subjects connected with it, I freely give, without the expectation of any return. You possess nothing which I desire to obtain, except your good will and kind feelings; and these you cannot avoid giving, if circumstances shall be created to produce them; and if not, you cannot bestow them.—Your wealth, places and honors I could not, with my views, either value or accept. Your praises would be no praises to me, and the principles which I entertain lead me to estimate fame less than an infant's rattle. I come to you with a fixed determination to make no pecuniary gain in your country—I come to you, therefore, with no sordid, nor with any interested motive, unless it be one, to desire to see as many of my fellow creatures enjoy the happiness which I believe this change of your system will produce. If you do not make the change, I cannot, in the slightest degree, blame any of you; but I shall attribute the want of success of my views to the deficiency of power in myself to explain them in such a manner as to make it appear to be your interest to adopt them. All I ask is that you will fairly and honestly examine the subject. Your friend,

ROBERT OWEN.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Several arrivals at New-York, within the last week, from London, Liverpool and Havre, have furnished Foreign dates to the 12th ult. Many interesting extracts are given below, among which that stating the arrival of La Fayette is the most gratifying.

The packet ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, has arrived at New-York from Havre, having sailed on the 2d ult. Capt. R. has furnished Paris papers to the 1st inclusive.

The packet ship New-York, Bennett, master, arrived at New-York, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st ult. Mr. Owen and son, of Lanark, came passengers.

Alderman Venables, stationer, is elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The Pope was said to be dangerously ill.

The British Parliament was further prorogued to the 5th of January.

The frigate Brandywine arrived at Havre on the 4th of October with Gen. La Fayette, Mrs. Geo. W. La Fayette, with her three daughters and two sons, were waiting her arrival at Havre. The liberal party at Paris, were preparing to give Gen. La Fayette a grand dinner on his return.

The last London papers contain the particulars of Gen. La Fayette's farewell scene at Washington.

The frigate Brandywine put into Cowes on the 8th, on her return from Havre, leaking badly in her upper work, and would be obliged to re-caulk.

When the frigate Brandywine arrived at Havre with Gen. La Fayette, she saluted the forts of that place, which returned the salute by an equal number of guns. On the day after disembarking, the General departed for his country seat, accompanied for two leagues by a numerous cavalcade, consisting of young men of the principal families of the town and its environs.

Lieut. Geo. C. Richards, and a Mr. Tucker, of Boston, died at Paris on the 1st of Oct.

Orders had reached England from Rio, for Lord Cochrane to repair thither.

The official account of the fall of the fort and capital of Arracan, in the East Indies, had reached England.

An order in Council had been sent to the London Custom House, to stop the clearance of any vessels for the Mediterranean having arms and ammunition on board.

The expedition for Havana was to leave Ferrol on the 1st of October.

An American ship, from Pisco, with Spanish officers and troops, arrived off Cadiz Sept. 20.

Advices from Montevideo to August 11th, stated that Buenos Ayres was still blockaded by the Brazilians.

The Foreign Enlistment act has been proclaimed in England. Two vessels bound to Greece laden with arms, &c. were detained at Deal on the 8th ult.

The Baron of Renfrew timber ship, was spoken Sept. 29, lat. 46, 50, long. 24, 26, all well.

The Swedish government has refused permission to Swedish subjects to navigate the vessels recently sold to S. America.

The French squadron from Virginia, arrived at Brest Sept. 29th.

Advices from Calcutta to June 7, state that the British had taken Donabew, and the King of Ava had sent proposals for peace.

Mr. Somerville, American Minister to Sweden, Commodore Morris of the Brandywine, and Captain Read, were in Paris on the 11th.

Mrs. Fry continues to preach in different parts of England. She persevères, also, in her other charitable efforts in the prisons.

Mr. Brougham is said to intend to visit the United States.

The remains of Madame Joseph Bonaparte which have lain eleven years in a vault in the church of Ruel, was transferred to the tomb which has been raised to her memory by her children in one of the lateral chapels.

The Consul of France had an audience with the Emperor of Morocco, at Fez, in May last. On that occasion, the Emperor said, that "the Consul and the French nation were the closest in his friendship, and the most esteemed."—The letter from the King of France was enveloped in brocade of rich tissue. Among the presents which he sent to the Emperor, was a diadem of diamonds. On the 25th of May, the Emperor sent to his Majesty, through his Consul, a lion, an ostrich, and four horses.

A letter from Madrid, of Sept. 17, states that Mr. Everett, the American Minister, had presented his letters of credence to the King. He stated that the President desired nothing but to accord with his Majesty for the adoption of all the measures calculated to strengthen more and more the relations of good understanding which exist between Spain and the United States. His excellency added that the President had invested him with the powers necessary to settle amicably some difference that had arisen between the two Governments.

The London papers contain numerous accounts respecting the Greeks which represent their affairs in a prosperous manner.—Ibrahim Pacha had been defeated in his second advance upon Napoli, with the loss of 1500 men, and his energies are represented to have been paralyzed and cramped by the step the Provisional Government of Greece had taken in seeking the protection of England.

Gen. Roche, and Mr. Washington, have left Napoli de Romania, and gone to Syra.

A Greek brig of war, commanded by a son of Admiral Miaulis, has arrived in England with despatches for the British Government.

The last accounts from the Port, state that the Captain Pacha had returned from Alexandria, with 3000 fresh troops, who were landed at Candia. The Turkish fleet was at Suda, and the combined Greek fleet was cruizing off Candia, to prevent the newly Egyptian troops from being conveyed to the Morea.

A Vienna paper states that Reschid Pacha, had collected troops, and was again proceeding to renew the siege of Missilonghi—his head depending on its capture. The place was open on the sea side, and has received large supplies of provisions and ammunition from the Ionian Isles.

Zante dates of the 4th September, state that the Greeks were preparing at Hydra an expedition of 3000 men to make a landing at Crete. It was reported at Napoli di Romania, that the 3000 Egyptians entrenched at Arachova have been cut off and annihilated by Colocotroni.

A Trieste article of Sept. 21st, says, the Greeks have taken several European vessels, laden with warlike stores, from the Turks.—Missolonghi, is entirely free, on the side of the sea, but the blockade on the land side is not as yet raised. Several combats have taken place, which terminated in favor of the Cross. Numerous corps of Guerillas threaten the rear of the army of the Reschid Pacha, and they have taken several convoys of arms and ammunition.

It appears that on the 10th of August an attempt was made by Canaris to burn the Turkish fleet at Alexandria. Three fire ships entered the harbor, disguised as European vessels. The first was soon recognised, and those on board perceiving this, set it on fire in the middle of the harbour, and to the windward of 100 European merchantmen and a French brig. The crew got into their long boat and fled, leaving the pilot on board the fire-ship, which burst into flames, but fortunately did not explode, perhaps for want of sufficient combustibles; passing through the forests of masts it ran aground. The other two fire-ships seeing this, took flight; a couple of balls which the French brig fired at the long boat of the first, reached, but did not injure it. If this attempt had succeeded, not a ship would have escaped.

English News.—If we are to judge from the following facts respecting the Greeks, there is no reason to doubt their success.

From the London Morning Herald of Sept. 27

The consternation of the Turkish Government is of the most extensive character; and some interesting communications, illustrative of such fact, are understood to have been made by Lord Strangford, now in London, to the English Minister. This was previously to the arrival of the proffer made to Commodore Hamilton. A further supply of money from London, part of the Greek Loan, &c. was followed by the arrival of numerous European engineers; then some American vessels were mentioned as approaching the Archipelago with friendly views to the Greeks; and finally the defeat of the Turkish forces, by land and by sea, at Missolonghi, indescribably agitated and alarmed the Divan. Further important events have heightened the consternation at Constantinople; the offer of the Greeks to our government—the sailing of the young Miaulis (the Greek Admiral's son) for England on this subject—also the forwarding of despatches by Sir Frederick Adam—and then the arrival of an American squadron off Hydra, were naturally enough calculated to make the Crescent itself tremble for events in Greece. It is even stated that the American squadron took possession of Porros, opposite Hydra. Nor did these events affect the Divan alone; the Russian Charge d'Affaires, M. Minziacky, and the French Minister, Count Guilleminot, immediately forwarded from Constantinople advices to their several Governments. Commodore Hamilton remains off Napoli di Romania. The British Cabinet, in the recent Councils of Thursday and Saturday, as we have before stated, were almost wholly occupied with the puzzling and difficult question connected with Greece; the non-dissolution of Parliament this year has before been determined. Lord Strangford, again on Saturday, was with the Ministers; indeed his Lordship is occupied almost day and night with the critical affairs arising out of the Greek question.

LATE FROM SMYRNA.—By the brig Cherub, at Boston, we have accounts from Smyrna to the 3d of September. The American squadron, under Com. Rodgers, consisting of the North Carolina 74, the Constitution frigate, and sloops of war Ontario and Erie, were left on the 3d of September at a village called Vourla, about 20 miles below Smyrna, where they were taking in water, having left Smyrna five days before. Whilst the squadron remained at Smyrna, the crews were quite sickly with the dysentery, but when the Cherub passed them, Com. Rodgers sent an officer on board with despatches for government, who informed Captain Rich that the sick were fast recovering, and many were encamped on English Island; there was no doubt but it would soon cease. During the stay of the squadron at Smyrna, greater attentions were bestowed on Com. Rodgers than had ever before been paid to any Commodore. He entertained the Pacha and the other great officers with a dinner on board, and was complimented in turn by them on shore. The British Admiral, Hamilton, was keeping a watchful eye on the Turks.

A letter received in England, states that the American squadron landed a negociator at Smyrna, who was instructed to demand of the Turkish government the free navigation of the Black Sea for American vessels.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

About forty courses of Lectures will be delivered in Philadelphia the present winter, on Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Institutes of Medicine, Medical Practice, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Natural History, Law, Mechanics. Many of these are delivered in Public Institutions, as the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia Anatomical Rooms, College of Pharmacy, Franklin Institute, etc.

The "National Chronicle," formerly the *Columbian Observer*, a daily paper published in this city, by S. Simpson, Esq. was discontinued last week.

On Wednesday evening a man was detected in stealing several bags of shot, from the store of Mr. Wm. Carman, in Market street, near Eighth. There were two villains engaged in the theft—one eluded pursuit, the other was lodged in the watch house, to have a hearing before the Mayor.

On Tuesday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an explosion took place at the extensive establishment called the Nitre Hall Mills, by which the barrel mill and about 2500 lbs. of powder, in it at the time, were blown up. The shock and report were heard distinctly in this city. This mill was blown up on last New Year's day, and had been rebuilt in a very superior manner.

Master Hubard is now in Boston displaying his skill in Cutting Profiles. The Panharmonicon forms part of the exhibition.

The Barn and other out buildings of Uriah Borton, about 5 miles from Mount Holly, N. J. on the Philadelphia road, by some accident took fire, on Monday afternoon, and were all burnt to the ground, together with all his hay and grain.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette states that shingle shavings will drive away Cockroaches. This power is attributed to the essential oil contained in the shingles; it therefore follows that the greener the wood of which they are made, the more effectual will be the remedy.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has pardoned George Tyson, of this city.

There was a fair and cattle show at the village of Rochester, N. Y. on the 20th ult. when premiums to the amount of near $400 were distributed among the farmers, &c. An oration was delivered by the President of the Society and the attendance was numerous.

A violent hurricane was experienced at Aux Cayes on the 28th September, in which all the American vessels in port were driven ashore. The brigs Pedlar, of New-York; Orlando, of Kennebunk; schooner Fishhawk, Ladd, of Philadelphia, and a Danish galliot, had all been condemned, cargoes principally saved.

On Monday, the 31st October, Daniel Stone, a man 69 years of age, murdered his son in Worchester county, Massachusetts, by shooting him with a gun. No cause is assigned for the perpetration of the deed.

The whole number of scholars in the public schools in Providence, R. I. is 774.

Manuel Antoine has been tried and found guilty of the murder of William Johnson, in Newbern, N. C. and sentenced to suffer death on Friday, 25th inst. At the commencement of the trial the Counsel for the prisoner moved for a jury of half foreigners, in consequence of Antonie being an alien, which was refused. An appeal was therefore taken to the Supreme Court.

The New-York Evening Post of Saturday, states that in consequence of a disappointment in obtaining gas for the Balloon the proprietor was obliged to postpone the contemplated ascension of Madame Johnson till the following day; in consequence of which the mob rushed in at the gate of Castle Garden and literally tore the balloon to pieces. A Mr. Maden had also suffered severely from the mob.

A child died in Baltimore, on the 2d inst. in consequence of burns received by its clothes taking fire.

In the Legislature of Vermont, on the 20th ult. a Mr. Keyes rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand the petition of Elias Keyes, which Elias I am."

Seven thousand tracts of land in the state of Illinois, are advertised to be sold in the town of Vandalia, on the 1st Monday in January next, *for taxes*. These lands are all military bounty lands, granted to the soldiers of the late war.

In what manner young Ladies may gradually get rid of eruptions on the face and neck.—Walk tolerably quick five or six miles every day in the open air, and if it be wet under foot, change the shoes and stockings immediately on returning home.—*Medical Adviser.*

Five hundred dollars reward are offered for the apprehension of Victor Cavarie or Vacrie, charged with committing extensive frauds on Wm. Wightman, Esq. at Charleston, S. C. in June last, in selling him base metal filings for gold dust, to the amount of $10,000.—Any information that will lead to his detection may be communicated to N. A. Barrett, 41 Central wharf, Boston.

A number of literary gentlemen in Boston, are about to form a society to be styled the *American Biographical society*, for the purpose of collecting the materials, and extending the knowledge of American Biography.

As an evidence of the growing prosperity and flourishing condition of our manufactures, we can state, on authority which we deem perfectly correct, that, in two Factories at Amesbury Mills, N. H. 20,000 pieces of flannels are to be manufactured the ensuing year. It is needless to add, that the flannels from these Factories have justly acquired a high reputation in the United States.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, of Kentucky, lately deceased, provided in her will for the emancipation of all her slaves, about 40 in number; and left 50,000 dollars to the College at Danville.

The committee appointed by the New York public meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in New Brunswick, have already sent thither the sum of five thousand dollars.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst. a number of gentlemen from Stratford and Milford, (Conn.) proceeded in boats to the mouth of the Ousatonic River, for the purpose of shooting a species of ducks called *Coots*; the sport commenced at day-break and ceased at noon, when the whole party returned with *one thousand and seventy three*.

We have just seen, says the Savannah Georgian of the 27th ult. a sample of Sugar, from Montgomery county, in this state, which appears to be of as fine a quality as the best New-Orleans sugar. We understand that it is cultivated on the pine land, principally, however, for domestic consumption.

A cargo of 3000 bushels of Potatoes was lately shipped at Quebec for Boston. The price of potatoes in the Quebec market is one shilling a bushel, and they probably have been shipped as low as ten pence.

An exposition of the affairs of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven (which failed a short time since) is now published by the Directors, from which it appears that there are due to the bank "debts considered doubtful" to the amount of $1,304,139!—The capital of the bank was only 600,000 dollars.

A letter from Halifax states, that the remains of thirty-three human beings were found among the ruins caused by the late overwhelming fire at Miramichi, province of New-Brunswick.

Hon. Asher Robbins has been elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island.

The schooner Junius, Capt. Leary, which sailed from New-York about the 12th of Sept. for Alvarado, was wrecked in the beginning of October, on the Bahama Banks. Her cargo was insured here for $100,000. A part of it had reached Nassau, and was sold for $10,000.

Rousseau, in his *Emile*, endeavours to persuade mothers of the expediency of suckling their own children. A treatise has lately been published in Paris by a M. Besnard, in which the physical dangers which they encounter when they decline the performance of so endearing a duty, are forcibly and alarmingly described.

A meeting was held in Lancaster county on the 21st ult. to consider the expediency of erecting a new county out of parts of Lancaster and Chester.

It appears by a letter from Frankfort, Kentucky, that the new court of that State is in dispute, the (old court of Appeals having been numerously attended, while in the *relief* court, not more than 15 or 20 persons attended.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, friendly to the formation of a Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, held on the 3d inst. resolutions favourable to that object were adopted, and a committee of thirteen of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore appointed to prepare a Constitution for the government of the Society, &c.

Manuel Antoine has been pronounced guilty of murder, by a jury in Newbern, N. C.—He had killed William Johnson in an affray.—An appeal was made to the supreme court, because Antoine being a foreigner himself, had a right to a jury composed one half of foreigners—a privilege which had been denied him in the lower court.

The Councils of Lancaster have appointed a committee for the purpose of devising means of supplying that city with water.—Resort will probably be had to some springs in the vicinity of the city, the waters of which will be united, and raised by steam to a reservoir.

The Post Master at Montreal, says that *three* mails each week will be made up at his office for the United States.

It is estimated that there were 30,000 strangers in New-York to witness the celebration of the completion of the Great Canal.

The Nashville papers state that Hugh L. White has consented to serve, if elected, as a Senator of the United States from Tennessee, vice General Jackson, resigned.

Powhattan Ellis has been appointed by the Governor of the State of Mississippi to be a Senator of the United States from that State, vice David Holmes, resigned.

James Clark, Esq. formerly a member of Congress, and late one of the Court of Appeal, has been elected in Kentucky to the next Congress, in place of Henry Clay, Esq. Mr. Clark is a most decided personal and political friend of Mr. Clay.

The Milton (N. C.) Fall Races commenced on the 26th ult. and continued four days. We understand (says the Milton Gazette) that the Virginia horses took the purse each day.

Charles L. Barnett, offers a reward of $50, for the detection of two men who attacked him with pistols, on the morning of the 3d inst. near Staunton, (Va) and robbed him of $300 in notes, all of Virginia Banks, except four ten dollar notes of the U. S. Bank. One of the robbers is represented as being very tall, red hair and whiskers, travelling from New Orleans to New York.

A mine of Lead has been lately discovered in the town of Leverett, Massachusetts, four miles east of Connecticut River, which from the extent and width of the vein upon the surface of the ground, together with its peculiar richness is thought will lead to something valuable beneath.

A bill passed the Tennessee Legislature on the 20th ult. for the relief of married women, whose husbands have either left them, or driven them from their homes; also a bill giving the builder of a house a lien on the property, until the work is paid for.

A most destructive whirlwind had been experienced at Nassau, N. P. At Abaco and Andros Island, it was more violent than any thing remembered for many years.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated last summer, states that there were then, in the city, upwards of five thousand English and Scottish people.

One hundred subscribers had been on Tuesday, obtained to the Mechanics' Institute, in Baltimore.

A funeral discourse in honor of the late General Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, was pronounced on the 1st inst. in St. Philips' Church, Charleston, by Major Alexander Gordon. The discourse is spoken of in complimentary terms.

The election in the city of New York for members of assembly, senate, sheriff, &c. closed on Wednesday evening.

We understand, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that the different Banks in the city, have come to the determination to refuse receiving the bills of the country banks for the present.

On Monday forenoon, the gable end of one of the oldest houses in New York, in Broad, next to the corner of Garden street, settled down gradually into ruins upon the foundation of a new building. The digging below the walls of the old house, occasioned the fall. The tenants have abandoned their old habitation, which is not worth repairing.

In Pittsburg, (Penn.) a great addition is making to the number of substantial brick dwellings. There are now in activity in the same place, seven considerable Steam Rolling Mills, employed in the manufacture of iron into bars, sheets and nails; eight large Air Foundieries; six separate Steam Engine manufactories; a wire manufactory, &c.

A resolution is pleading before the Legislature of Vermont, for the establishment of a lottery for the benefit of common schools. In New Orleans there is a college, the principal funds for the support of which are derived from a tax on licences to gambling houses.

The drought, says the Richmond Compiler, is becoming distressing to our farmers. The wheat is suffering in most parts of the Commonwealth. In some of the upper counties, some of it has not come up; and most of that which has germinated, puts on a sickly appearance.

It is said an unfortunate affray took place on Wednesday afternoon, between two men employed as runners for the different steamboat lines, at the foot of Courtland street, New York, which resulted in the death of one of the parties.

The Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania is likely to be more numerous this year than at any former session.

On Monday last, the citizens of Baltimore celebrated the completion of the Battle Monument in that city.

A new line of steam boats is about to be established between this city and Baltimore, not only for the conveyance of passengers, but merchandize, from one city to the other. A company with a large capital is to be formed for the purpose; and subscription books will, in a few days, be opened here and in Baltimore, to obtain the requisite amount of stock. The object of the gentlemen originating this company is in addition to their personal interest to reduce the fare on that route, and to facilitate the commercial operations between the two cities.

On Saturday, the 5th inst. at noon, William Rawle, Esq delivered before "The Historical Society of the State of Pennsylvania," in Dr. Chapman's Lecture Room, in the University, a very interesting Discourse on the Objects of that laudable Institution, in which he disclosed a number of important facts, which he elucidated by striking observations, in relation to the history of Pennsylvania, and of the British and other Settlements on this continent, that indicated the deep researches of a discriminating and enlightened mind.

NEW-JERSEY.—Applications have been made to the legislature, for the incorporation of four new Banks, viz. at Orange, at Columbia, at Princeton, and at Rahway, and for the incorporation of the Fulton Steam Navigation Company.

Petitions were presented for the establishment and endowment of a school for the Deaf and Dumb in the state of New-Jersey.

Mr. Scivas, (formally of this city) who has a school for the Deaf and Dumb in Gloucester county, was in Trenton, last week, with some of his pupils, and a committee was appointed to confer with him on the subject of exhibiting their proficiency to the leg slature.

The balance of monies in the Treasury appears by the annual statement, to amount to $118,561 35; besides $10,000 in 4½ per cent. stock, and a bond due for a loan made by virtue of a former law to an individual for $1000, making a total of $129,561 35. There is also a balance in favour of the School Fund of $8,458 14, deposited in Trenton Bank.

During the month of October twenty five thousand nine hundred and thirty six dollars were received by the Collector at Albany, N. Y. on account of toll on eight hundred boats that departed from thence laden with four thousand three hundred and nineteen tons of merchandise.

Conners Acquitted.—We learn by a gentleman from Chesterfown, Md. says the Baltimore Chronicle, that the trial of John Conners has closed; that the Jury, after about an hour's deliberation, acquitted him upon the force of the evidence of gentlemen from Millersburg, Kentucky, that Conners, at the time of the murder of Miss Cunningham in Cecil, (with which he was charged) was at Millersburg, in their employment. We learn that this case has presented a singular instance of contrariety of proof of the identity of person, and of a man avowing himself a murderer, and of a Jury being satisfied that such avowal was untrue.

There has been recently established in Baltimore a Weekly Journal, by the title of "The Mechanics' Press," which appears to be worthy of the patronage of the public, as being devoted to the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvements, and General Intelligence. It is printed in the quarto size, by Robert Geddes, at three dollars per annum, and is adapted to be bound at the end of the year, in a volume about the size of the American Farmer.

At Weed's Port, (N. Y.) on the morning of the 29th ult. Mr. David Remington, and Mr. Henry Whitman, were killed by the accidental discharge of a twenty-four pounder, while they were acting as gunners, at the canal celebration at that place. Remington was literally blown to atoms. Whitman survived about four hours. They were in the prime of life, and have both left young families to deplore their untimely exit.

A new Sugar Cane has been introduced in Louisiana, called the Ribbon Cane. It is said to produce double the quantity of Sugar the old cane does, and of better quality. As it stands the cold better, and ripens a month earlier than the old, experiments should be made how far North it can be cultivated. Improvements in Agriculture have continued to extend the Fig and Almond Trees and Cotton Plants northwardly, and may do the same with the Sugar Cane and Coffee Bush.

The following example of "filial duty" we extract from a late Eastern paper:

"Whereas, I was bound to take care of my father, and since the death of my mother, Dorcas Piper, he has departed from my house and married again, I do hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting the said John Piper on my account, as I shall not pay one cent of his contracting.

WILLIAM PIPER.

Otisfield, Oct. 5, 1825."

U. S. Boundary Line.—General P. B. Porter and the Hon. A. Barclay, American and British Commissioners under the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent, have held several meetings in Albany last week, preparatory to a final close of their commission. The Albany Argus adds that there is every probability, if not an absolute certainty, that this commission will terminate, like the one heretofore executed by the same gentlemen, in a friendly and perfect agreement as to the course of this long and complicated line—thus avoiding a recourse to the arbitrament of a foreign government, provided for by the treaty in case of disagreement between the commissioners.

The governments of Colombia, Mexico and Peru have acceded to the proposition of Bolivar to hold a general congress of the new American states at Panama. The executives of Colombia and Mexico have also instructed their diplomatic agents at Washington to invite the President of the United States to send plenipotentiaries to the Congress of Panama. These facts appear in official letters published in the government paper at Bogota in September.

GREEN-ROOM INTELLIGENCE.

We take particular pleasure in copying the following article into our paper. The remarks which it contains on the acting and high promise of Mr. Forrest, are in accordance with the opinions of all who have seen him perform, and must afford peculiar satisfaction to his relatives and friends, of whom there are a large circle residing here, he being a native of this city. It is extracted from the U. S. Gazette. "The Albany Daily Advertiser, of the 25th Oct. contains a very flattering communication in relation to Mr. Edmond Forrest, a prominent member of the Albany Theatrical corps. It is said, that his Mark Antony and Jaffier, evinced not only great natural gifts, but a degree of study too often neglected by young actors—Mr. Forrest, say they, is a stranger to us, and we are ignorant whether he be a native of this country, or England. Upon himself it depends to do honour to the country which gave him birth. Nature has been bountiful to him. His face and figure are such as to prepossess an audience in his favour, his voice (with the single exception of Mr. Cooper's) is we think superior to any we have ever heard!" It affords us pleasure to inform the writer at Albany that he is now not twenty years old. The writer hereof has been assured by those who knew Mr. Forrest best, that he was born in this city in 1806, of parents not rich, but highly respectable. His father died some 6 years past, deeply lamented by his family and friends. His worthy mother is living, and resides in this city, esteemed and respected for her amiable character.—We trust she may live to see her son elevated to that rank, to which his genius and worth so eminently entitle him. He has evinced histrionic merit of no common order. Unaided by wealth, or the influence of powerful friends, he has of his own genius, established a reputation, rarely possessed by one so young.—Already we find him competent to represent characters of the most respectable cast. His interesting and highly gifted youth, made his debut in Philadelphia in the character of "Norval," and his reception was such as induced him to embrace the stage as his profession. He subsequently performed at New-Orleans, Richmond, and in the West, with considerable success. His King Lear, Jaffier,

Jago, Rolla and Pizarro, were pronounced by those who witnessed his representation of them, to have been such performances as reflected great credit on the young Tragedian. Nature has indeed given him great scenic genius, and if he should cultivate it with becoming care, public opinion will ere long award him an enviable rank in the dramatic world."

Miss Riddle, of whom much has been spoken in praise, in the New York papers, has departed from that city for Montreal, where she will perform according to agreement, for six weeks and then return. Several young Thespians, of Philadelphia, who when here received every mark of approbation for their superior excellence in comic characters, have also gone on to Montreal, to commence a public career.

Mr. Conway has entered into an engagement for a few nights with the Managers of the Boston theatre. He was expected to make his appearance there in the beginning of next week.

Mr Hunter, the Equestrian performer, has been for some time engaged at the Boston City Theatre. At his benefit there on the 7th inst. he made a grand ascension from the back of the stage to the roof of the house.

Mr. Barroughs is playing his favourite characters in Baltimore; he will form an attractive addition to the dramatic corps in this city next winter.

Gilbert, ever indefatigable, and always adding to his rich dramatic repast, has succeeded in engaging Miss Kelly. This inimitable actress will shortly appear for a few nights on the Albany boards, where she will doubtless, as in New-York, succeed in pleasing, and in riveting admiration.

At Chatham Theatre, New York, Mr. Maywood and the lady of the Lake are the principal attractions. During the past week this place has been well attended, particularly on Friday night, when at an early hour they had to stop the sale of tickets. Mr. Maywood has appeared but once, and then in the comedy of New Way to Pay Old Debts. He depicted the crafty Sir Giles Overreach with more than usual success. The proprietor of this theatre has bought the estate known by the name of the old Bull's Head, in the Bowery, for $105,000. There are sixteen lots, eight fronting on the Bowery and eight on Elizabeth street. He intends to erect on it a splendid theatre, with an entrance from each street.—From the plan, as exhibited it will have a front of 100 feet, and contain four rows of boxes. It would be well when a building of this magnitude is projecting, to shew some attention to architectural beauty and ornament. The park theatre presents one of the homliest fronts that could be possibly devised. If, however, Mr. Barrere adopts the plan which has been laid down, the building to be erected will be an ornament to the city.

Mrs. Burke, after having completed a season of some months at the Chatham Garden theatre, took her benefit on Thursday evening, previous to her return to join the Philadelphia company.

The Opera Company which Mr. Price engaged in London, are passengers in the packet ship New York, arrived on Monday.

Mr. Booth has arrived in London from this country, and is engaged at Drury Lane, to sustain all the line of characters hitherto supported by Kean. He made his first appearance in the character of Brutus. He was received with rapturous applause. On the fall of the curtain an attempt was made to bring Mr. Booth forward, he however declined the honor, and Mr. Wallack having informed the audience of the fact, silence was restored.

Mr. Macready was playing at Liverpool.

At the close of Madame Catalani's concerts and performances in London, during the winter, it is said she will cross the Atlantic and visit New-York, Mr. Price having offered her a liberal engagement.

Madame Pasta will fulfill her engagement at the Grand Opera at Turin, previously to her return to the King's Theatre.

Count Borowlski, the celebrated dwarf, who has long resided at Durham, Eng. and Incledon, the once celebrated vocalist, at present on a visit to that city, have become greatly pleased with each other's society. They recapitulate tales and anecdotes which occurred to each of them in early life; and a correspondent adds that, at the pressing recommendation of the amiable little Count, Incledon intends to write his own memoirs, and to publish them during the winter.

The African votary of Thespis, by the name of Hewlett, who was so successful in New-York for his close imitations of Matthews, is engaged at the Coburg Theatre!! He made his first appearance in the character of Oroonoko.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"To my Lyre," by "Selim;" "On Mt. St. Mary's Seminary;" The "Harem Scarem Lads," which constitute a part and portion of the "Poetical Sins of Nebuchadnezzar;" The "Tiger story," with one or two slight erasures; The "Gamester" from "Dramyn;" X. Y. C. &c. &c. are selected from the original articles presented this week for insertion.

If "Vyse" does not consider his solutions safe in our hands, he may as well retain in his own keeping the Enigmas. We again repeat that answers to conundrums, Enigmas, &c. must be furnished with the articles themselves, or they will not meet with attention.

The completion of the Grand Canal, has been celebrated with every testimony of gratitude and joy along the whole line, and indeed throughout the state, as become the successful issue of an undertaking, which has opened a mine of inexhaustible wealth to the citizens of New-York, of which it is impossible to form any estimate. The celebration which took place in the city of New-York on Friday last, was accompanied with splendid demonstrations of pride and rejoicing, which have never been surpassed. We can excuse our neighbours almost any excess or extravagance on this occasion; it is one of infinite importance, and has shed a glory round the great cause of internal improvement, which we hope, nay doubt not, will excite a general spirit of enterprize and perseverance.

At no period since the creation of the world, have the lights of learning and science been so widely disseminated, so permanently established, and so richly productive of the numerous enjoyments, which add to the comfort and conveniences of civilized society, as in the day in which it is our lot to be cast; at the present time, when in almost every direction the rays of the sun of knowledge have pierced, or are seen rapidly piercing the dark recesses of prejudice and bigotry, when before its exhilarating warmth, the icy powers of ignorance, which have to such an extent chilled the energies of man in times past, are melting away, and the mental gloom and darkness which have lain for unnumbered ages like the heavy clouds of winter, over the bleak and barren wilderness of the mind, are gradually dispersing and clearing off, leaving to the fertile soul, a bright, a beautiful, and unbounded sky to call forth its energies and its powers. Thrice happy are we whose lots are cast in such pleasant places, where man is left free to the exercise of the noble faculties with which a bountiful providence has endowed him; where the various avenues to learning, to wealth, and honorable distinction are left open, and all are free to enter whom industry and emulation excite; every door is opened wide to every enjoyment and gratification which our country possesses, and the humblest son of poverty, who to-day shivers in penury and want, may arrive to that height which kings and monarchs would be proud to possess. And it is certainly the happiest feature in that golden system under which we live, that no bar is placed to the spread of knowledge; that no shackles are permitted to impede or check the aspirations of genius; but on the contrary, that every inducement is held forth to perseverance in the various walks of life, and the highest rewards laid open to those who are willing to strive, and desirous of excelling.

Among the many sources of improvement to which a free access is continually open, societies instituted for the purpose of exercising the mind in debate, strengthening its argumentative and reflecting powers, and exciting a spirit of enquiry and research among its members, are certainly conspicuous and deserving of far more attention than they usually receive. There is in the manner in which they are, or should be conducted, a feeling of mutual forbearance and conciliation particularly serviceable to the young and retiring mind, and which is well calculated to inspire that confidence, and beget that self possession and self-reliance, so necessary to a public speaker, and without which the brightest effusions of the mind, and the most finished productions of genius and learning can never command its merited weight or influence, should it even succeed in confining a forced and unwilling attention; in fact, the enchantment which the finished orator is enabled to throw around his subject, however humble in itself it may be, and the complete sway which he is enabled to exercise over the mind while he fixes and entrances the whole attention of his hearer, is owing, in no trifling degree, to those outward graces and flourishes, which enables the wary master to throw around all he says and does, a charm which scarcely fails of proving irresistable, and gives him a command of his subject, and of the minds and feelings of an audience, which the ungraceful, hesitating and confused speaker must in vain hope to obtain, though every other circumstance of deep learning and talent conspire to aid his attempt; and considering the many occasions, on which, not only in the public assembly, but in the private circle, an acquaintance with this art might be rendered productive of the happiest and most gratifying effects, and in some cases, perhaps, be made subservient to the greatest ends, crowning its possessor with honour and distinction, and enabling him to "take at the flood that tide which leads on to fortune"—considering these, and the various uses and benefits besides, which, in a less ostentatious way, perhaps, though not the less valuable, Debating societies are productive of, they must certainly be deserving of much of the attention of our young men, and we are rather surprised that the example once set them by so great and distinguished an individual as Franklin, should not be more generally adopted and followed. The consideration of his having bestowed the sanction of his praise on this subject, should have no small weight. —There are several already instituted in this city, and in some of the villages of this state; they should, and we hope will become more general—particularly do we hope so, since having been so forcibly impressed with a favorable view of the subject, by attending a few evenings since, the Anniversary of one of the Institutions in this city, which enjoys a respectable standing, and is most obviously attended with all the good effects we have enumerated, especially if the talent exhibited on this occasion may be taken as a criterion, by which to form an opinion.

The following Resolutions were adopted by "the American Convention, for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. at its late Session, held in Philadelphia.

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the most practicable means of effecting the complete extinction of Slavery in the United States is by passage of Laws, in the several States, fixing a day, after which, all persons of Colour, born in the respective States, shall be free at a certain age.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the different Abolition Societies in the United States, and to all individuals, who are friendly to the extirpation of Slavery from the United States, to use their endeavours to procure the passage of such a Law, in the States, in which they reside.

3. *Resolved*, That by the passage of the foregoing resolutions, this Convention does not intend to discourage perseverance in all other possible methods of promoting the emancipation of Slaves, whether by *individuals* or *governments*—but would, on the contrary, encourage them as called for, by every principle of Justice, Humanity and Sound Policy.

B. RAYMOND, Vice President.

Attest—EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary.

October, (10th mo.) 7, 1825.

A new edition of cases illustrating the surprising success of the medicine denominated "Swaim's Panacea," has just been printed in this city, and contains certainly some of the most astonishing and best authenticated instances of cure we have ever met. Among them is one of very recent date, Sept. 5th, 1825, from R. D. Grayson, M. D. of Salvington, Stafford County, Va. a graduate of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, who is himself the subject of the notice. For the cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil, Mecurial disease, and in fact, every disorder arising from a contaminated and impure state of the blood, it appears now generally acknowledged, to be a most effectual and universal remedy. The many who are suffering from long protracted disorders, which perhaps this medicine is alone capable of removing, and who may be ignorant of its existence, not only justifies every method of spreading its reputation, that it may reach the ears of all who are so unfortunate as to require its aid, but renders it a duty which every friend of suffering humanity will cheerfully perform.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Soul of Sensibility" is an alteration from some beautiful lines which have long been before the public—that it has not undergone any improvement during the process, is evident from the passage where it is sagely said

> "The roseate flush that adorns thy cheek
> With the streak of Aurora may vie." &c.

Lines headed "Original Poetry," are too long for us to get through them word for word, although we have no reason to dispute the writers claim, since the following passage exhibits such striking proofs of originality.

> "The sun had sunk low in the west,
> The time had come for to toil to rest,
> The scatter'd clouds of golden hue,
> Obscured the most ether blue;
> And on each cloud's protruded head,
> The sun had left a *paleish* red."

A paleish red! protruded head! ether blue and laden hue! have certainly the merit of rhyming together very well: we are too much amused with the following select passages to let them pass without notice. Speaking of the moon, he says

> "I watch'd her course, now clear, now hid,
> When lo! I heard, a fairy-did!

which no doubt was very solemn and impressive, and elicits the following elegant couplet, which proves the writer possessed of feeling, and given considerably to sentimentalizing, as the poets say,

> The evening scene, the reverberation,
> Compared to pleasing meditation;

when he sets down upon a mossy stone to think on days that are passed,

> "Those days when every trifle pleas'es,
> And nought of care doth ever tease us."

Ah! happy days, and ah! happy poet! it was then you enjoyed the "least of reason and the flow of soul," but alas, all our joys are evanescent, and of this our poet seems aware, and furnishes us with the following pathetic apostrophe to the Katy-did and Katy-did'nt,

> But though my date is more extended,
> Yet ere long it will be ended;
> But you and I both have our time,
> So you may sing and I'll rhyme,"

until the cold hand of winter puts an end to rhyming and singing, when as the writer feelingly and affectingly expresses it,

> "Other Did's may cheer the night,
> And other Birds may rhyme and write,
> And we listin the days of yore,
> While time goes on as heretofore."

Exactly as heretofore, and then may some inspired poet embalm thy memory, with all thy little Katy-dids along with it, in as pretty verse as this which now awakens the tear of sympathy, and forces the sorrowing bosom to exclaim "Alas! poor Yorick!"

Lines "To my Muse," we again repeat are too imperfect, although altered by the writer. What meaning does he intend to convey in these lines

> "I'll sing of pure exalted love,
> And glorify my muse!"

"Farmer Stubbs and his wife." "Gaze on the rising sun." "Stanzas on the death of Mrs. ——." "The collection of scraps." "To Greece," and "Venus," are all considered imperfect and are laid aside. We have not time at present to particularize the objectionable points, but have no objection to do so hereafter if it should be the wish of the respective writers —We have hardly commenced our review yet are compelled to defer the remainder until next week.

COMMUNICATION.

Having devoted much of our time to medical inquiry, without being dependent on the profession for a competency, we early paid attention to the various forms of disease dependent on scrofula. Baffled in every attempt to subdue them by the routine practice of books, and finding that their nature and methodus medendi were but obscurely known to medical men, we had recourse to the remedy entitled PANACEA: To this we were led by the high recommendation of professor Gibson, a gentleman who scorning the contracted trammels of the profession, dared to experiment and give the result to the world.

We do not wish to disparage Mr. Swaim's medicine, but we feel in duty bound to say, that our experience has proved that Mr. Scott's Panacea is in every particular equally beneficial, and that the price of the latter meets the condition of thousands who cannot afford the price of the former,—and as it is a medicine which may be safely used without the exercise of medical judgment—the utility of it will at once be acknowledged, when we consider how many places in our country are without physicians. We have found this remedy peculiarly serviceable in the various forms of syphilitic diseases, in those where mercury had been injudiciously used; it acted like a charm on chronic ulcers, and in diseases of the joints of a scrofulous nature, it has also displayed its power. The sanction of a medical professor has done away, in a great measure, the prejudice so long and so absurdly entertained of heterodox remedies, and mankind begin to learn the value of examination before they condemn. Believing this medicine to be entitled to an extensive patronage, we only ask for it the ancient rule of "try me, prove me." RATIO.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6. Schr. Tom, Tear, 36 days from Marseilles, with wine.

Schr. Good Friends, 3d dito 12 days from Havana, with sugar and fruit.

—— Sophia, Morrison, 20 days from Kingston, Ja. with coffee and pimento.

9. —— Three Daughters, Barnard, from Malaga with fruit.

Ship Wm Penn, Dixey, from Liverpool, with indse.

Brig Rival, Phillips, from Liverpool, with salt, coal, and indse.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 5. Brig Pennethorne, Abbott, for St. Thomas.

7. Ship Mar, Brown, for Gibraltar.

Brig James Eastburn, Donaldson, for St. Thomas.

8. —— Dove & Sarah, Caldwell, for Port au Prince.

—— Dolphin, Duckenfield, for Antigua.

9. —— Matilda, Hawley, for Spanish Main.

10. Schr. Sophia, Collinden, for Alexandria.

14 Arrivals and Clearances Coastwise.

GEORGE APPLE'S

LOOKING GLASS, and FANCY CHAIR MANUFACTORY, No. 80 CHESNUT STREET.

At the establishment are kept an extensive and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY, WINDSOR, GRECIAN, and DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, SOFAS and FANCY COUNCES, of the most modern style. The Citizens of Philadelphia and foreign merchants generally, are invited to call, as they are assured that they can be suited with articles, made up in the best style, at as low rate as they can be purchased elsewhere.

*** Old Furniture to suit—Old Chairs re-bottomed as usual. oct 14—3t

ST. CECILIA SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY CONCERT of the Society, will take place on the evening of St. Cecelia's day, (22d Nov.) at the Musical Fund Hall.

The performing members, both instrumental and vocal, are requested to be punctual at the Rehearsals.

nov 5—3t H. MANLY, Sec'ty.

Select English and French Seminary FOR YOUNG LADIES.

S. C. ATKINSON, having removed her Seminary to light, retired and comfortable rooms, No. 172 South Second street, Philadelphia, Parents who may be inclined to place their daughters under his direction, are assured that every exertion will be made for their advancement in the various branches of Female education.

A Class is instructed in the French Language by a competent teacher.

An evening Class for Young Gentlemen has been instituted, in which they will be instructed in all the usual branches of Masculine education. nov 12—tf

FOR SALE,

ABOUT fifteen hundred Apple Trees of thrifty growth of the best kinds of graft and fruit, at eleven cents a piece, by

JOHN VANUM,

Byberry, Philadelphia county.

oct 8—3t

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. at New-York, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, PALMER CANFIELD, Esq. to Miss FRANCESCA ANNA, only daughter of Felix Pascalis, M. D.

On Friday, the 3d inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Arch street, ELIJAH WEAVER, Merchant, to ANN GRIFFIN, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. Rodney, JAMES J. SKERRETT, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE CAROLINE ARMATT, daughter of the late Thomas W. Armatt.

By the Right Rev. Bishop White, Captain ANDREW DOZ CROSBY, to Miss ZELIA MIRAMON ROBERJOT, both of this city.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. James Brondle, ROBERT HUNTLEY, to MARIA, second daughter of Daniel Elwell, all of this city.

On Monday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. W. E. Ashton, Mr. JOSEPH DURELL, to Miss ELIZABETH DIXON, all of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. JOSEPH SOUDER, to Miss REBECCA RISLEY, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. JESSE KEITH, of this city, to Miss ANN DEWEES, of Lower Providence township.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harold, Mr. RICHARD WHELDON, of this city, to Miss MARY M'GEE, of Wilmington, Del.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harold, WILLIAM L. FOX, to MARY ANN HOLAHAN, both of this city.

On the 24th ult. at Wheeling, Va. by the Rev. John Armstrong, Mr. OCTAVIUS LA SERRE, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH JILLARD GILES, of that county.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. Mr. GEORGE FISHER, aged 65, of a short but severe illness.

On the 5th inst. after a short and severe illness, Miss MARY JANE WILLE, in the 21st year of her age.

On Saturday, SARAH HOWELL, wife of Joseph Howell, aged 44 years.

On Thursday, the 10th inst. JOHN MULLISON, aged 47 years.

On Friday morning, the 4th inst. after a long illness, Mr. JOHN M. HARTLEY, aged 75.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. JOHN PATTON, eldest son of Robert Patton, Esq. formerly Postmaster of this city.

On Wednesday morning, early, of a short but severe illness, Mr. EDWARD GILL, many years a book keeper in the Philadelphia Bank.

On Tuesday, 8th inst. in the 64th year of his age, Mr. ANDREW ATKINSON.

On Monday, the 7th inst. at his mother's house in this city, Mr. ROBERT MORRIS HENRY.

On the 27th Oct. after a lingering confinement by sickness, Miss REBECCA BAYNTON, 26th daughter of John Baynton, Esq. formerly a Merchant of this city.

On Monday morning, in this city, after a short but severe illness, Miss ELIZABETH HUDSON, a native of Bohemia Manor, Delaware state, aged 17 years.

On the 29th ult. in Scituate, R. I. Captain WILLIAM K. MANCHESTER, late a nautical commander from the port of Philadelphia, aged 63.

On the 25th Sept. at Courtland, Alabama, Dr JOHN C. COOPER, formerly of this city. He survived his wife but one short month—strongly attached to each other in life, in death they could not be separated.

In Boston, Mrs. BARBARA DOW, wife of Mr. John Dow, Printer, late of Philadelphia, aged 51 years.

SILK GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received by the late arrivals, and from auction, a variety of new and seasonable goods, among which are—

Black and colored double Levantines,
Plain colored Italian Mantuas,
Heavy black and colored India Satins,
Plain shaded Gros de Naples,
Plain tinseled and figured do
Black Satin Levantines and Italian Mantuas,
Black Modes, common and superior quality,
India Satin stripe Sarsnetts and Stripe Levantines,
Rich figured Gros d'Etes,
Plain black Gros de Naples,
Plain and stripe India Sarsnetts,
Plain white Gros de Naples, super quality,
Superior quality, light bonnet Levantines,
White figured Gros de Naples and Gros d'Etes,
Black, white and colored French Satins,
White Florences and English Sarsnetts,
Plain white Sail Ribbons, No. 4, 6 and 12,
Rich shaded gros grain Gros d'Etes and Satin do.
Pipenings, fancy Cords, Gimps and Braids,
Rich fancy Velvets and Gauze Patches,
Shaded figured Gauzes for dresses,
Black and white French Crapes and Crape Lisses,
Fancy Handkerchief and Pocket Silks,
Tuscan Ostrich Feathers, Willows,
Millinetts etc. Also a general assortment of long and square Merino Shawls, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics Cambric Silks etc. wholesale and retail.

HENRY C. CORBIT.

11th mo. 12th—6t No. 40 SOUTH SECOND st.

A. Robertson and G. P. Little

HAVING taken the Office, No. 45 SOUTH THIRD STREET occupied by M. B. Grugan up to the present time, offer to their friends and the public, tickets and shares in the brilliant scheme of the Union Canal Lottery, 12th class, to be drawn in this city under the management of Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre.

In venturing to solicit a share of the public patronage it may not be amiss to remark, that they already have been the fortunate dispensers of several gifts of Fortune, from the office in Washington, D.C. where they continue to officiate as Agents for Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, Managers of the Delaware State Lottery, and cherishing a hope that a greater degree of success may crown their efforts in this city, they assume a share of public attention and favor, and assure those who may seek their office, that the Cash will be promptly advanced for prizes sold by themselves as well as by others, and an assortment of tickets and shares kept on hand for the accommodation of all clubs, and workers of fancy numbers included.

To be drawn on the first day February, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is		$50,000
1	do.	20,000		20,000
2	do.	10,000		20,000
3	do.	5,000		15,000
2	do.	3,970		7,940
30	do.	1,000		30,000
45	do.	500		22,500
144	do.	100		14,400
228	do.	50		11,400
1,710	do.	20		34,200
14,364	do.	10		143,640

To secure the confidence of adventurers, they offer none but tickets and shares signed by the Managers.

Whole tickets $20 00 | Quarters $5 25
Halves 10 50 | Eighths 2 62

ROBERTSON & LITTLE,

No. 43 MIDDLE OFFICE,

THIRD STREET, 3d door above Chesnut st. east side.

nov. 5—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	do.	20,000	20,000
2	do.	10,000	20,000
3	do.	5,000	15,000
2	do.	3,970	7,940
30	do.	1,000	30,000
45	do.	500	22,500
144	do.	100	14,400
228	do.	50	11,400
1710	do.	20	34,200
14364	do.	10	143,640

Tickets and Shares in the above Scheme to be had of

H. C. YATES,

oct 15—tf No. 137 Chesnut street.

SMITH & TAGE,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 137 NORTH SECOND STREET.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by S. D. Foles, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. H. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage. oct 29—6m

Glass Cutters and Apprentices.

FIVE or six good workmen will find steady employment, and liberal wages, by applying to RICHARDS & RISLEY, 84 north Third street. Four or five Apprentices wanted to the above business, from 15 to 18 years of age. Glass Cutting done to all its various branches, with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 8—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

B. H. BAND'S Writing Academy, No. 30 South Second street, second door below Chesnut. Lessons given to individuals at their houses if preferred. nov 5—tf

CIRCUS.

This Evening, Nov. 12.

For the Benefit of Miss ASPINALL.

The performances to commence with a Grand Cavalcade.

Horsemanship, by Masters Hunt and Spencer

Bell Vaulting.—Clown to the Circle, Mr. Williams.

After which, for the first time in America, La Prince Tekaboudour or, Virtue Rewarded.

Miss Aspinall and Mr. Parker will dance the Minuett de la Cour, with the Gavotte de Vestris.

Trampoline by Master Hunt.

Comic Song, by Mr Hudson.

Mr. Stoker will go through his astonishing performance on the Flying Rope.

Horsemanship by Master Hunt, without saddle or bridle—with the Danish Hussar.

To conclude with the Melo-Drama, (first time this season) of the

BROKEN SWORD,

Or Murder Discovered

GRAND PECTORAL SYRUP.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, and Consumption of the Lungs. The public are respectfully informed that this syrup has obtained a character which needs no puffing to establish. It has been used with signal benefit by great numbers, as well in this City as in Boston, New York, and other places, certificates of which might easily be adduced. Many respectable Physicians have approved and recommended it, as a very valuable and safe Medicine. It has been known to cure, after many other remedies had failed. Many in my neighborhood can testify that it is not only useful in the various complaints of the breast, but also in bowel complaints and Agues. It may be taken with all kinds of aliment except milk. The quantity to be used is as follows: to a full grown person, a large wine glass full three times a day, and so in proportion to the age; for children, directions will be given when called for. At this season it is calculated to be of very great benefit. The public are requested to make trial of the Pectoral Syrup, which it is confidently believed will be found to answer their expectations fully. They will please to furnish themselves with pint or quart bottles, according to the quantity wanted. Prepared and sold only by me,

RACHEL ROORK,

Crown street, between Race and Vine, four doors from Dr. Breckbill's Church.

The proprietor of the above mentioned Syrup, having desired my recommendation, I am free to say that, from the known virtues of its component articles, and especially from the frequent use of it in my family, I can attest it to be an efficacious and safe Pectoral.

Dr. EDWIN ATLEE.

The Subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of the above Pectoral Syrup, is free to recommend it, as, in my opinion, possessing superior virtues.

It proved beneficial to my wife in relieving her from a violent cold and cough, by using it a few times.

PHILIP JACOBS.

No. 40 Crown street.

This is to certify that I have used the above named Syrup, and found it beneficial to my family.

DANIEL ROBERTS,

Crown street, near the Church

This is to certify that my family have used the above Syrup, and recommend it to the public in general.

JAMES WALTER.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 24th, 1825.

Letter ointment of a very superior quality, can be had at the same place, on moderate terms, which has been productive of very speedy cures, as many in the city have had fair proof, and will give the Medicine a good character. nov 12—3t*

MILLS AND MILL-SEAT

FOR SALE.

ON the 2nd of the 12th mo. (Nov.) inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the house of G. J. Wolfe, in the borough of Wilmington, will be sold at public sale, a mill-seat, with the mills thereon erected, viz. a Grist, Saw, and Bark Mill, (all in complete order,) situated on Osborns Creek, in Cecil County, Maryland. This powerful seat commands the whole stream, has about 80 acres of land connected with it, on which are erected a new frame dwelling, and two tenant houses, &c. It is within 10 rods of the Susquehanna Canal. The public road from Port Deposit passes by the property. Terms at Sale.

WM. GIBBONS.

Wilmington, 11th mo. 12, 1825. [12—3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Friday night the 27th inst. from the Stable of the Subscriber in Falls Township, Bucks County, a BAY HORSE rising 4 years old, about 14 hands and a half high. He has a switch tail, and is shod before with steel-toed shoes. Whoever will secure the said horse, or give information to the owner, at Morrisville, Pa. so that he may get him again, shall be entitled to the reward of $15 for the horse, and five dollars for the detection of the thief. SAMUEL MILNOR.

oct 29—3t*

GRAND BALL

In the Washington Saloon.

F. C. LABBE has the honour of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that his first Grand Subscription Ball will take place on Wednesday evening the 16th of November next, at his elegant Ball Room, when each Gentleman Subscriber will be entitled to two Ladies' tickets. Subscription one dollar. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not had an opportunity of seeing this elegant establishment, will see it in its full splendour.

N. B. Mr. Labbe also informs his Subscribers to his Cotillion Parties, and those that are desirous of becoming such we call for their tickets as soon as possible, as the first party takes place on the evening of the 12th of November, and continues every other Saturday during the season, from 8 to 12 o'clock, P. M. [oct 29—3t

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

WHOLESALE and Retail, No. 58 North Front street, one door below Arch street, Philadelphia. Samuel Barker offers for sale, at the above manufactory, a general assortment of BRUSHES, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, and a discount of 10 PER CENT FOR CASH. oct 19—3t*

AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 301, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having secured their premises to a new title, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides Capital Stock

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorized by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a contingent fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very little required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty to essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ty.

oct. 29—tf

Parkhurst's and Jones's GREEK LEXICONS,

BROWN, Butterworth, and Crosby's Correspondences.

Family and School Bibles and Testaments.

Calmet Buck, Hewett & Scarborough's Bible Dictionaries, do.

Walker's Synonyms and Rhyming do.

Hannam's Pulpit Assistant and Crabbe's Synonymes.

Bencomo's Spanish Dictionary.

French and Spanish Grammars and Spelling Books.

The whole works of Dr. Johnson, and Boswell's Life of Johnson.

The History of England and other Historical works.

The works of Flavel, Leighton, Newton, Ridgeley, Doddridge, Milner, Saltr Knox, Hebrew Bible, the Commentaries of Scott, Gill, Doddridge, and Clarke, and a variety of Theological works, worth the attention of persons selecting for Libraries, as the advertiser purchases a good part of his stock at auction, and can sell low. ☞ Every Book warranted perfect.

BOOK SHOP, 131 S. Fifth st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

N. B. Setzer House, Albums, and an assortment of PRINTS, Portraits, and many thousand Views. nov 5—tf

ASTONISHING SUCCESS!!!

A public astonishing success, that has, in about every instance, attended advertisers at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of T. J. PEARSE & Co. it is of a surprising and singular nature, and fully warrants the belief, that without the weak necessity of recurring, as is usually the case among brokers, to the vulgar method of puffing himself into notice, he has nevertheless succeeded beyond all expectation, in making his office the Golden Repository of FOUR PRIZES, and of entering it, in every sense of the word, to the proud and splendid appellation of the

Magnificent Temple of Fortune,

S. E. corner of Dock and Second streets, Philadelphia.

Where, as usual T. J. PEARSE & Co. will distribute to their customers, Prizes of almost every description, among which are

$100,000, $50,000, $40,000, $30,000

$25,000, $20,000, &c. &c.

CALL AND SEE! DO NOT DELAY! NOW OR NEVER! nov. 5—3t

The Work is Done!—(So say the New-York Papers) and what accomplished it? Money! Perseverance! Industry! Speed them to CONWAY, and by furnishing yourself with a passport to Fortune's Temple, prove that Perseverance and Industry in the service of your country is sure to be repaid by the smiles of Fortune—and for a small sum paid towards the improvement of the state, you may soon receive from

CONWAY,

Some of the following handsome sums—$30,000, 10,000, 20,000, 10,000.

Remember, then, No. 3, South Third street, where the Goddess of Fortune liberally bestows such favours on adventurers. nov. 12—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Joseph Hall, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, at Stephen Hunt's Tavern, in Darby, on 2d day, the 21st inst. a lot of Marsh Meadow, containing about Twelve Acres, lying in Kingsessing Township, bounded by lands of Abraham Allsopp, Adam Gurney and others; also a lot of Wood Land, near Hoes Town, in Darby Township, bounded by lands of Nathaniel Smith and others, and a lane laid out for the use of said lot and others; containing four Five Acres. Likewise will be offered for sale at the same time, a Riding Carriage and Harness, Sleigh, a lot of Walnut Boards, and a few other articles.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day, when conditions will be made known by

JOSEPH POWELL,
ABRAHAM POWELL,
HALLIDAY JACKSON, } Executors.

11th Mo. 12—2t*

Bronzed and Plated Inkstands.

W. TAIT has just received a handsome assortment of the above beautiful and useful articles, with Plain and Cut bottles well calculated for wharping, at very low prices. Also on hand, a variety of Ladies and Gentlemens Dressing Cases, Mahogany, Russia and Morocco Leather; Ladies Work Boxes, Cabinets, Desk Portfolios, Inkstands, Card Cases, Pocket books &c. &c. in a variety of colors, plain and gilt, of his own manufacture, all of which he warrants equal to the imported, and at considerably less prices

nov. 12—tf 225 ARCH STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JOHN MORTIMER, No. 74 South Second Street, a RULE OF DISCIPLINE of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, carefully examined and compared with the copies printed by direction of the meeting, and now in use in all the meetings in Philadelphia." Price 25 Cents. nov. 12—3t*

Dr. Jones' Celebrated

UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting Cases, and Bilious, and takes for a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and a healing influence to the system. This Medicine is the wise recommended for its virtues in curing the Rheumatism, Scrophula, Piles, Gout, Rumors, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days to the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen street, or at No. 233 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and necessities to accommodate all persons, wherein order will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 12—1y

GOLD MINE OFFICE.

THE proprietor of the celebrated Gold Mine, informs his friends and the public, that in a few days the great Digging Match for Gold Prizes will take place, when all persons are invited to enter the Lists—the entrance fee for a whole chance is but Nine Dollars and parts of chances in the same proportion. Adventurers are informed, that they may rest assured of having delightful sport, as the Mine will yield lumps of Gold worth

1 prize of	$30,000		45 prizes of		$500
1	do.	20,000	114	do.	100
2	do.	10,000	223	do.	50
3	do.	5,000	1710	do.	20
2	do.	3,970	1364	do.	10
30	do	1,000			

Come and apply at the proprietors only. The True Gold Mine Office, No. 166 Market street.

P. L. WILTBORN.

nov 5—tf

Coach Painters Wanted

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONUNDRUMS.

1st. Begotten and born, and dying with noise,
The terror of ladies, and pleasure of boys;
Like the fiction of poets concerning the wind,
I'm chiefly unruly when strongest confined;
For silver and gold I dont trouble my head;
But all I delight in is pieces of lead:
Except when I trade with a ship or a town,
Why then I make pieces of iron go down:
One property more I'd have you remark,
No lady was ever so fond of a spark;
The moment I get one my soul's all on fire,
And I roar out my joy and in transport expire—

2d. The beginning of Eternity,
The end of time and space,
The beginning of every end,
And the end of every place.

3d. We are a score and sometimes more,
And in a cave reside;
Though seldom we do disagree,
We very oft divide;
If we fall out it is a doubt,
If we ere meet again,
Both beaux and belles our worth can tell,
Though we sometimes give them pain.

J. G. H.

A POET'S APOSTROPHE TO THE GOUT.

Tis strange, that thou shouldst leave the downy bed,
The Turkey carpet, and the soft settee;
Shouldst leave the board with choicest dainties spread
To fix thy odious residence with me.
'Tis strange! that those, attach'd to pleteous fare,
Shouldst leave those dwellings for a roof like mine,
Where plainest meals keen appetites appease,
And where thou wilt not find one drop of wine.
'Tis passing strange! yet, shouldst thou persevere,
And fill these bones with agonizing pangs,
Firm as a rock thy tortures I will bear,
And teach the seducer how to bear thy fangs.
Yes! shouldst thou visit me, cursed, hateful gout,
Hard fare shall be thy lot—by Jove! I'll starve thee out.

A Spanish Poet, describing his passion, says, that in thinking of his mistress, he felt into a river, where the heat of his passion had such an effect on the water, that it bubbled up, and boiled the fish, insomuch that those who came to take him out, were diverted from their object by the delicacy of the fish, which were swimming about ready cooked!!

Two scholars being in a tavern, were talking, in presence of their host, of the great platonic year; in which they said, that after thirty thousand years, every thing shall revert to its former state. The host seemed much pleased with the idea, when one of them said to him, seeing that every thing in thirty thousand years was to revert to its present condition, they hoped that he would trust them till then, and they would pay him most honorably. The host who was a shrewd man, replied, "Gentlemen, I will trust you with all my heart; but as thirty thousand years ago you must have been just this sum in my debt, I must insist on being paid that first."

Two pedestrian travellers, natives of the north, had taken up their quarters for the night at a Highland Hotel; one of them next morning complained to his friend, that he had a very indifferent bed, and asked him how he slept? "Troth man," replied Donald, "nae very weel neither, but I was muckle better aff than the bugs, for de'll ane of them closed an e'e the haile night!"

A gentleman in England, many years ago, employed an honest Tar, who had quit the sea, as a gardener. Jack had hardly entered his new service, when he found himself much annoyed by a dog, who had nightly invaded his premises.—One morning the sailor got into the garden before the dog had escaped, and made him captive. As soon as he was seized, Jack deliberately took his spade, cut his tail, and set him off at liberty. Shortly after the gentleman entered the garden, and enquired of the gardener if the dog continued his annoyance? "He'll never trouble us again," replied Jack—"I caught him this morning, unshipped his rudder, and set him off before the wind, and d—n me if he will be able to steer his way back."

Some years since, a practitioner of law, being then a resident of Illinois, entered into a written agreement with his landlord, by the terms of which the latter bound himself to board the former, and to keep his horse at the rate of one dollar per day, and to allow him a credit of one dollar for each day he was absent from home. Nine months after-wards a settlement took place between Boniface and his guest; when it appeared that the latter had spent three months at the tavern and six abroad, he claimed of "mine host" pay for three months in order to balance accounts.—It is not stated whether this equitable demand was allowed.

The misconstruction of law terms is sometimes not unamusing. A mistake committed by an Irish officer, who was recently tried for an alleged assault, appears to us extremely characteristic. As the Jury were coming to be sworn, the Judge, addressing the Major, told him, that if there were any amongst them to whom he had any objection, that was the time to challenge them. "I thank your Lordship," said the prisoner, "but, with your Lordship's permission, I'll defer that ceremony till after my trial, and if they don't acquit me, by the pipe of Leinster, I'll *challenge* every mother's son of them, and have 'em out too."

Lord Nelson was loath to inflict punishment and when he was obliged. At he called it, "to endure the torture of seeing men flogged," he came out of his cabin with hurried steps—ran into the gangway—made his bow to the Marine General, and reading the article of war the culprit had infringed, said, "Boatswain, do your duty." The lash was instantly applied, and consequently the sufferer exclaimed, "forgive me, Admiral, forgive me!" he would look round with wild anxiety, and, as all the officers kept silence (when the fellow really merited his punishment,) he would say, "What! none of you speak for him—avast—cast him off—Jack, in the day of battle remember me, and be a good fellow in future." A poor devil was about to be flogged, he was a landsman, and few pitied him. His offence was drunkenness. As he was tying up a lovely girl, contrary to all rules, rushed through the officers, and falling on her knees, clasped Nelson's hands in whom were the articles of war. "Pray forgive him, your honour, and he shall never offend again." "Your face," said he, "is a security for his good behaviour. Let him go, the fellow cannot be bad who has such a lovely creature in his cause." The man rose to be a Lieutenant, his name was William Fye.

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics' Bank. WILLIAM SELFORD, Cashier.
sept 24—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn attractive* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Impurities*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from obstruction of their system, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, would submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The chief of this Medicine is not to encourage sedentary habits of pleasure, and such as are too often the resorts of moderation at present, as only the common restraints of moderation at present, as only the common restraints of moderation at present, as only the common restraints